

ODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Cloudy, occasional showers. Temp. 58-68 (42-41). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy, occasional showers. Temp. 58-68 (42-41). CHANNEL: Moderate winds. Temp. 58-68 (42-41). SWITZERLAND: Variable cloudiness. Temp. 58-68 (42-41). NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 54-64 (41-41). YESTERDAY: Temp. 58-68 (42-41).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

AP Wirephoto

## INTERNATIONAL

# Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1970

Established 1887

### Move Would Franchise 11 Million

## 18-Year-Olds Are Backed By Senate for Vote in '71

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, March 13 (UPI)—The Senate voted today to lower the voting age to 18 in all state and national elections effective in January, 1971.

In a 64-17 vote the upper

chamber agreed to extend the franchise to 11 million young people between the ages of 18 and 21.

Before accepting the proposal, made by Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield as an amendment to the Voting Rights Act

extension, the Senate beat back a move led by Sen. James B. Allen, D., Ala., to put off the effective date of the bill until Jan. 1, 1972.

The vote on the Allen proposal was 72-15.

Sen. Allen yesterday offered a number of amendments delaying the final acceptance of the Mansfield amendment, which had been supported by senators of such divergent views as Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts and Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona.

The test vote on the Mansfield proposal came yesterday after three Allen amendments had been disposed of. The first, adding the words "except as required by the Constitution," was endorsed by Sen. Mansfield and adopted 84-to-7. The other two, dropping criminal penalties for interfering with the rights of 18-year-olds to vote and changing language in the preamble, were rejected, 66-to-22 and 64-to-20.

Earlier, Sen. Mansfield had accepted a modification proposed by Sen. Maxwell W. Scott, R.-Ky., to make the proposal effective Jan. 1, 1971, instead of immediately. This would allow time for a court test of constitutionality if the Mansfield amendment, and the Scott-Hart voting rights substitute to which it was added, are accepted by the House. It would also delay the lower voting age until after this year's congressional elections.

Senate debate on the Mansfield amendment yesterday centered on two questions—the wisdom and legal validity of granting 18-year-olds the vote by means of a simple congressional statute, rather than a constitutional amendment, and the possibility that House acceptance of the voting rights legislation being sponsored by Sens. Hugh Scott, R.-Pa., and Philip A. Hart, D.-Mich., would be endangered by tacking on the vote for 18-year-olds which is strongly opposed by House Judiciary Committee chairman Emanuel Celler, D.-N.Y.

This came as something of a surprise to party workers, who had failed to discern any high level of political interest among teenagers during the campaign. The election was to fill a House of Commons seat made vacant by the death of the Conservative incumbent. The new Conservative candidate, local businessman Tom King, was considered certain to recapture the seat with a margin higher than the 2,986 scored by his predecessor in the 1966 general election.

This came as something of a surprise to party workers, who had failed to discern any high level of political interest among teenagers during the campaign.

The election was to fill a House of Commons seat made vacant by the death of the Conservative incumbent. The new Conservative candidate, local businessman Tom King, was considered certain to recapture the seat with a margin higher than the 2,986 scored by his predecessor in the 1966 general election.

Main political interest in the result was to gauge the Conservative lead over Labor.

The result will be announced tomorrow around noon.

### Manual Shoved

### On Slave Traders

LONDON, March 13 (UPI)—The Ministry of Defense has decided that commanders of royal ships no longer need to be issued an 1800 manual on how to deal with slave traders.

The manual, actually three huge books, contained orders in Swahili that captains could use when boarding slave ships or landing on "uninhabited coasts." The phrases came in handy during Britain's war against slave traders between 1787 and 1807 but have been little used since then.

### Nixon Tells Congress of Plan To Set Up Domestic Council

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, March 13—President Nixon, emphasizing his concern at multiplying home-front problems, today disclosed plans to establish a White House council to advise the President on the "total range of domestic policy."

In a special message to Congress,

the President said he intended to set up the council and undertake other administration reorganization by July 1.

The new Domestic Council would

parallel the top-level National Security Council which advises the President on foreign affairs.

Mr. Nixon also unveiled plans to create an Office of Management and Budget within the White House that will replace the present Bureau of the Budget.

As the President summarized it in his message, "The Domestic Council will be primarily concerned with what we do; the Office of Management and Budget will be primarily concerned with how we do it, and how well we do it."

First of Series

The President's message was the first in a projected series designed to make the government more responsive to the needs of Americans in the 1970s.

Reports to come will deal with most of the principal areas where government touches the lives of the people.

The studies that form the basis for the President's message on domestic reorganization were performed by the President's Advisory Council on Executive Organization, a six-man group headed by Roy L. Ash, president of Litton Industries.

The council focused on the most pressing problems facing the executive branch of government in connection with the nation's business. These involve the office of the President, where for 35 years the trend has been toward greater concentration of power, the independent regulatory agencies, agencies fighting organized crime, those dealing with the environment and natural resources, international trade and drug abuse.

The sources said the community will base its case for the agreement on three arguments:

• Only 10 percent of the total trade is covered by the preferential clauses.

• It is impossible to provide for an association agreement six years away.

• Following present and projected agreements with countries rang-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

### Spain, EEC Conclude 6-Year Preferential Trade Accord

BRUSSELS, March 13 (Reuters)—The Common Market and Spain might conclude a six-year preferential trade agreement, overcoming last-minute difficulties over political aspects.

Informed sources said the agreement was designed to conform with a rule of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and allay the fears of some EEC members reluctant about establishing tight relations with the Madrid government.

GATT maintains that preferential agreements must lead in a sensible time to the establishment of a customs union.

But some countries, such as Holland, have indicated a reluctance to agree to any form of long-term association with Madrid in the next international political climate, the sources said.

The difficulty threatened the negotiations, which were due to start yesterday, the sources added.

The final text includes in the sample that the agreement is

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

aimed at progressive enlargement of the relations between the community and Spain.

But where the transition is usually automatic from the preliminary phase to a final stage equivalent to association, the agreement contains a clause that this must first be approved by both sides.

The Common Market hopes that the agreement will meet GATT requirements, especially following recent attacks by some members, including the United States, on the community's external trade policy.

The sources said the community will base its case for the agreement on three arguments:

• Only 10 percent of the total trade is covered by the preferential clauses.

• It is impossible to provide for an association agreement six years away.

• Following present and projected agreements with countries rang-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

## 2 Germanys to Meet Thursday For Summit Talk in Erfurt



ACCORD REACHED—The West German delegation, led by Ulrich Sahm (left), leaving the East Berlin conference building where an agreement was reached on the meeting between West German Chancellor Willy Brandt and East German Premier Willi Stoph.

### Senator Disputes Nixon Right To Commit Air Power in Laos

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, March 13 (UPI)—Sen. J. William Fulbright, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, introduced a resolution yesterday challenging President Nixon's authority to commit American aircraft to combat in Laos without the specific approval of Congress.

The Fulbright resolution would express the sense of the Senate that the President could not commit American forces to combat in or over Laos without "affirmative action" by Congress sanctioning "grave reservations" today toward Sen. Fulbright's resolution.

Sen. Mansfield said it could make the war in Vietnam "more difficult and deadly" for American troops.

He said the resolution, even though it would not be binding on the President, might impede bombing along the Ho Chi Minh Trail through Laos, and thus allow more North Vietnamese supplies to reach South Vietnam.

The resolution will be referred to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee where Sen. Fulbright will be able to press for its approval.

In a Senate speech on introducing the resolution, the Democratic senator from Arkansas declared:

"The Senate must not remain silent now while the President uses the armed forces of the United States to fight an undeclared and undisclosed war in Laos."

"Accommodation now, in even a limited use of air power in Laos will mean the Senate has surrendered one more legislative power to the executive."

In essence, the Fulbright resolution was laying down a constitutional challenge to the President, questioning the authority of the chief executive to commit American forces to combat in Laos without the specific approval of Congress. At least by implication, the resolution suggests that Mr. Nixon has exceeded his constitutional authority in authorizing the use of American planes in combat over Laos.

In his policy statement on Laos last week, Mr. Nixon acknowledged that American planes were providing

the studies that form the basis for the President's message on domestic reorganization were performed by the President's Advisory Council on Executive Organization, a six-man group headed by Roy L. Ash, president of Litton Industries.

The council focused on the most pressing problems facing the executive branch of government in connection with the nation's business. These involve the office of the President, where for 35 years the trend has been toward greater concentration of power, the independent regulatory agencies, agencies fighting organized crime, those dealing with the environment and natural resources, international trade and drug abuse.

The sources said the community will base its case for the agreement on three arguments:

• Only 10 percent of the total trade is covered by the preferential clauses.

• It is impossible to provide for an association agreement six years away.

• Following present and projected agreements with countries rang-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

### U.S. Reports Plane Loss Over Laos

SAIGON, March 12 (UPI)—The

U.S. military command reported for the first time today that an American plane had been shot down over Laos. It also reported that ground fire downed three U.S. helicopters and damaged three others in Vietnam.

North Vietnamese and Viet Cong units shelled 12 American bases during the night, the most in six weeks. One GI was killed and 17 wounded.

The announcement that an Air Force propeller-driven Skyraider fighter-bomber was shot down in Northern Laos Tuesday was the first official U.S. admission of aircraft losses in the Laotian fighting. Both wounded crewmen were rescued.

The command had said Tuesday that the two sides try to avoid the Berlin issue by meeting "at another site." Today the East Germans started by proposing that the chancellor travel to and from their capital in the Eastern sector of Berlin by way of Schoenfeld Airport, just to the south.

When the West German delegation refused, the East Germans came up with Erfurt, a city of 200,000 on the edge of the Thuringian forest.

During a late afternoon session Mr. Sahm accepted this compromise and presumably assured the East Germans that the chancellor would forgo what the Communists have termed a "provocative" stop in West Berlin.

Erfurt, originally a Saxon city, was founded early in the eighth century and acquired one of Europe's most prominent universities in 1572. Martin Luther, the great church reformer of the 16th century, was an Augustinian friar there. It is now famous for its annual flower displays.

But for Communists and Socialists the significance of Erfurt is the convention held there by the German Social Democrats in 1891.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

### East Site Compromise Ends Bitter Deadlock

By David Binder

BONN, March 12 (NYT)—Chancellor Willy Brandt of West Germany and Premier Willi Stoph of East Germany agreed today to meet next Thursday in the tradition-rich city of Erfurt, 35 miles inside the German Communist state, for summit talks.

The agreement, following 24 hours of negotiations that began last week, broke a bitter deadlock. It paved the way for an unprecedented meeting between the leaders of the two German states, which have viewed each other with extreme hostility ever since they were founded almost 21 years ago.

While no one here or in East Berlin expects the Brandt-Stoph meeting to lead to reconciliation between the two German systems—capitalism and communism—the long-term implication for East and West Germany is reduction of cold-war animosities at least at the official level.

The deadlock between Chancellor Brandt and Premier Stoph began at the first meeting of their negotiating teams in East Berlin on March 2. The East German delegation, headed by Gerhard Schröder, insisted that Mr. Brandt come directly to East Berlin and leave without stopping over in West Berlin. Mr. Brandt was lord mayor of West Berlin from 1957 to 1966.

The West German team, headed by Ulrich Sahm, stuck by Mr. Brandt's demand to be allowed to pause in the isolated city, 110 miles inside East Germany, before returning to Bonn.

They broke off the talks amid bitter official polemics last Friday with no agreement in sight, and most senior West German officials believed until today that the summit effort had collapsed.

Brandt Suggests  
On Monday Mr. Brandt suggested that the two sides try to avoid the Berlin issue by meeting "at another site." Today the East Germans started by proposing that the chancellor travel to and from their capital in the Eastern sector of Berlin by way of Schoenfeld Airport, just to the south.

When the West German delegation refused, the East Germans came up with Erfurt, a city of 200,000 on the edge of the Thuringian forest.

During a late afternoon session Mr. Sahm accepted this compromise and presumably assured the East Germans that the chancellor would forgo what the Communists have termed a "provocative" stop in West Berlin.

Erfurt, originally a Saxon city, was founded early in the eighth century and acquired one of Europe's most prominent universities in 1572. Martin Luther, the great church reformer of the 16th century, was an Augustinian friar there. It is now famous for its annual flower displays.

But for Communists and Socialists the significance of Erfurt is the convention held there by the German Social Democrats in 1891.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

### Pompidou: U.S. Is Uncertain Of Stance on Europe Unity

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, March 12—President Georges Pompidou said tonight did not seem convinced.

He dismissed the Chicago demonstrations as not having bothered him, but had harsh words for Mayor Richard Daley and his city authorities.

Permissive Chicago  
What irritated me in Chicago, what I couldn't accept," he said, "was the complicity of the authorities. Manifestly, deliberately, they didn't only permit, but led the demonstrators to the point of being able to hurl insults in the faces of my wife and myself.

From that point on it wasn't Georges Pompidou who was concerned," he said, "but it was France. It was France which could be offended and that's why I reacted in the name of and for the honor of France."

He was referring to his remarks following the Chicago visit that the demonstrations had been a "stain on the face of America."

He was echoing the results of the first French poll taken on the outcome of the visit and published today in Le Figaro. Sixty percent of his countrymen said that he had reacted correctly, compared to 20 percent which said he did not.

In the same poll, however, 33 percent thought that the demonstrations should serve as a "warning" to the French government on its Middle East policy. Only 36 percent thought that they represented a "lack of courtesy."

Despite the demonstrations, Mr. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

### Sihanouk to Visit Moscow, Peking to Warn on Meddling

PARIS, March 12 (UPI)—Cambodian Premier Prince Norodom Sihanouk said tonight

## U.S. Endorses Appeal by France To Evacuate Foreign Units in Laos

WASHINGTON, March 13 (AP)—The United States today fully endorsed a French call for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Laos, including U.S. air units and North Vietnamese ground forces.

The endorsement came in a statement read by State Department press officer Carl Barth. The statement also urged that all 14 nations which signed the 1963 Geneva accords neutralizing Laos "live up to their responsibilities."

Referring to a statement in which French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann called for an end to foreign interference and respect for Laotian neutrality, the State Department spokesman said:

"We consider the statement by the foreign minister of France to be most helpful."

"It focuses attention on the two most important aspects of a solution to the Laotian problem. First, full implementation of the Geneva accord by use of the international machinery set up for this purpose by agreement."

"Second, by working out an understanding among the Laotians themselves."

The United States has endorsed informal consultations among the 14-nation signatories but progress in this direction appeared to be blocked by the failure of the Soviet

Union to respond. The U.S. call for all members to live up to their responsibilities appeared to be aimed at Moscow as well as Hanoi.

**Hopeful on Talks**

VIENTIANE, Laos, March 12 (UPI)—Premier Souvanna Phouma expressed the hope today that the Pathet Lao proposal to discuss

## Hanoi Charges B-52 Raids; U.S. Denies It at Paris Talks

By Anatole Shub

PARIS, March 12 (UPI)—Hanoi charged today that American B-52 aircraft have been bombing North Vietnamese territory. A U.S. spokesman denied the charge.

Nguyen Minh Vy, North Vietnamese delegate, told the Paris peace talks that there were 130 U.S. air raids on North Vietnam in February, three times as many as in January. He charged that B-52 planes in February had "on 20 occasions violently bombarded" localities in the Vinh Linh zone and in Quang Binh province.

Mr. Vy distinguished these raids over North Vietnam. He said that

there had been 850 reconnaissance missions, with 1,350 sorties, in February.

Stephen Ledogar, U.S. press spokesman, rejected the charge, saying that to his knowledge there were "no B-52 raids on North Vietnamese territory." He noted that U.S. reconnaissance planes were often accompanied by armed aircraft, which had "engaged" North Vietnamese anti-aircraft batteries and surface-to-air missile sites.

The U.S. spokesman also pointed out that B-52s were bombing the Ho Chi Minh trail in Laos, and that strikes along this trail "can be very close to the border."

North Vietnamese and Viet Cong delegates at the 8th session of the decolonized talks also accused the United States of escalating the war in Laos, and reaffirmed their solidarity with the pro-Communist Pathet Lao forces.

However, there was no sign of any movement toward serious negotiation, with each side mainly content to reiterate what have become familiar "When will you stop beating your wife?" questions.

For the third straight week, U.S. delegate Philip Habib concentrated on the question of Communist treatment of U.S. prisoners of war, which the United States has chosen to regard as "fundamental" but the Communist side continued to dismiss as "irrelevant." Mr. Habib indicated he would return to the prisoner question at future talks.

Mr. Vy and Nguyen Van Tien, deputy chief of the Viet Cong delegation, continued to ask when the United States would withdraw its forces from South Vietnam and overthrow the Thieu government in Saigon. Nguyen Xuan Phong, deputy chief of the Saigon delegation, continued to demand that Saigon withdraw its forces from South Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia.

Each delegation was represented today by men who were second or third-ranked members of their delegations when the talks started. Mr. Habib has since been given the rank of ambassador. The other original chief delegates are all in Europe—South Vietnam's on a tour of Scandinavia, North Vietnam's in rural France and the Viet Cong's at home in Paris.

Mr. Vy and Nguyen Van Tien, deputy chief of the Viet Cong delegation, continued to ask when the United States would withdraw its forces from South Vietnam and overthrow the Thieu government in Saigon. Nguyen Xuan Phong, deputy chief of the Saigon delegation, continued to demand that Saigon withdraw its forces from South Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia.

At the same time, two sons and aides of Kurdish leader Mulla Mustafa Barzani, Dirdris and Massoud, broadcast a statement warning: "Now the guns that were aimed at each other will cooperate in the battle of Palestine, which we consider the battle of a people fighting to liberate their country."

In a cable to President Baker, the senior Barzani declared: "I emphasize on this historic occasion the



Associated Press  
Kurdish leader Mulla Mustafa Barzani.

## Iraq Pledges 'Decisive Role' Against Israel After Kurd Pact

By William Tuohy

BEIRUT, March 12.—The settlement of the longstanding dispute between the Iraqi government and the Kurdish minority has brought a renewed Arab threat to Israel. Iraqi President Ahmed Hassan Al-Bakr pledged today that Iraqi military forces would play a "decisive role" in the Arab-Israel conflict.

Mr. Bakr's message to cheering thousands in Baghdad came only 24 hours after he announced that the Iraqis and Kurds had settled their nine-year-old war in the mountainous northern part of the country.

In a speech broadcast by Baghdad radio throughout the Middle East, Mr. Bakr declared: "I pledge to you . . . that your courageous army will play a decisive role in the great decisive battle that is going on now in our territory in Palestine and all other lands of our usurped Arab nation."

At the same time, two sons and aides of Kurdish leader Mulla Mustafa Barzani, Dirdris and Massoud, broadcast a statement warning: "Now the guns that were aimed at each other will cooperate in the battle of Palestine, which we consider the battle of a people fighting to liberate their country."

In a cable to President Baker, the senior Barzani declared: "I emphasize on this historic occasion the

support on the Kurdish people to the struggle now waged by the Arab nation against its enemies . . ."

There are some five million Kurds in the highlands of Iraq, Iran, Turkey and Syria.

Diplomatic observers here say the Bakr and Barzani statements as a warning that additional Iraqi—and possibly Kurdish—troops would be shifted to the "eastern command" in Jordan or Syria. Iraq has no common frontier with Israel, but currently an estimated 15,000 troops deployed in northern and eastern Jordan, and an unknown number in southern Syria.

All planes returned safely from both raids the spokesman said. In Tiberias today, an Israeli Army spokesman said an Israeli patrol killed an Arab guerrilla in the central sector of the Golan Heights. Four Israeli troops were killed in a 3 a.m. clash.

Also in the Golan Heights, Syrian forces ambushed an Israeli patrol, killing one corporal and wounding seven other men, a military spokesman said. He added the Israelis fought their way out of the ambush.

Syria Claims 25 Israelis

DAMASCUS, March 12 (UPI)—Syrian Army patrols probing behind the Israeli lines destroyed four armored cars in two clashes today in the occupied Golan Heights, according to a military spokesman here.

The spokesman added that the Israelis had lost about 25 men killed or wounded in the clashes—the first incidents of any size on this front since four days of land and air battles early last month. The Syrians had two casualties.

Further, military experts in the Middle East question how effectively such troops could be deployed.

As matters now stand, the Iraqi troops in Jordan have suffered severely from Israeli air strikes and they are now dug deeply into air raid shelters removed from the front line.

No Iraqi troops have tried to cross the Jordan River into the occupied territories or Israel proper. And Israeli artillery and aircraft have silenced most of the Iraqi howitzers that once fired from the east Jordan heights.

An Iraqi general is nominally in charge of the eastern command—but actual communications, not to say orders, between the Iraqis, Jordanians and Syrians are reported to be virtually nonexistent in any meaningful military sense.

The Iraqi agreement with the Kurds, some 1.2 million of whom live in northern Iraq, gives them local autonomy, a vice-president in the cabinet, proportional representation in the parliament and the use of Kurdish as an official language in Kurdish areas.

Spain has agreed to increase its quota from the community by 12 percent a year, with no less than 7 percent for any individual product.

Spain will also cut tariffs on three lists of industrial products ranging from 25 to 50 percent.

Spain will buy from the Common Market up to 30 percent of its butter and 90 percent of certain milk product requirements.

Spain has also given a formal undertaking to abolish its 20 percent import deposit system as scheduled next Dec. 2.

The agreement has still to receive final approval.

**Spanish Minister to U.S.**

WASHINGTON, March 12 (AP)—Spanish Foreign Minister Gregorio Lopez Bravo will visit Washington next Tuesday and Wednesday to discuss with Secretary of State William P. Rogers "the full range of questions relating to the future of U.S.-Spanish relations," the State Department announced yesterday.

Pompidou: U.S. Is Uncertain On Stance on Europe Unity

(Continued from Page 1)

Pompidou said tonight that his trip had accomplished what he described as his three goals: Strengthening of Franco-American friendship, acquaintance with President Nixon, and a review of world problems.

He said that the trip had proved to him that policies of the two countries had their differences, but that "basically, our long-run and general objectives are very close."

He said that both he and Mr. Nixon "felt mutually rather close to each other in our way of seeing things."

He said that friendship between

the two countries "might have suffered" from the demonstrations, but instead was reinforced thanks to Mr. Nixon's surprise visit to New York for the final dinner.

He emphasized what has been the French line ever since the trip ended: that "American policy has changed" in that it now accepts the idea of an independent France.

"I felt that France counted," he said. "President Nixon had the wisdom, the good sense, the nobility to recognize that we count."

In his only reference to the world's trouble spots, Mr. Pompidou said that it was the independent French role that enabled France to play a part in peace-making.

French Peacemaking

"France doesn't have the pretension to be able to impose peace," he said. But he said France feels it can "help to bring peace" both in Vietnam and the Middle East.

Mr. Nixon said the President

## Egyptian Jet Downed in Raid on Sinai

### Syrian Forces Clash With Israeli Troops

TEL AVIV, March 12 (UPI)—Israeli jets raided Egypt twice today, and Israeli gunners downed an Egyptian warplane over the Sinai, military spokesman announced here.

According to one spokesman, anti-aircraft batteries shot down the Soviet-built Sukhoi-7 fighter-bomber as it swooped in on an attempted attack of an Israeli position in the southern sector of the Suez Canal.

The spokesman said the downed jet was one of a number in the area. The others were driven off.

In Cairo an Egyptian military spokesman said ground and air forces struck across the canal today, as Egyptian commandos units crossed the waterway in the north and knocked out an Israeli armored vehicle. Late Egyptian bombers attacked Israeli installations south of the Elter Lakes inflicting heavy damage, the spokesman said, according to Reuters.

One plane was lost, the spokesman said.

Seven persons were killed and nine injured—including civilians—in Israeli bombing raids today, the spokesman added.

"We want it clearly understood that we intend to die along with the combat in case our conditions are not met," the note declared. It said this threat of death for all would also be carried out "if the search is not suspended or if in case we find our hiding place is discovered."

**Rumored Thaw in Middle East**

## On Mideast Fails to Develop

By Robert H. Ellsworth

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., March 12 (WP)—Any improved expectations of a "thaw" in Middle East talks were dashed today when the 36th power meeting here failed to produce any advance.

One Western participant in the three-hour session at the Soviet mission termed it "a great big nothing."

Soviet Ambassador Jacob Malik reportedly rejected a suggestion originally made by France that the four catalogue their points of agreement as a means of relaunching the mission of the UN Middle East mediator Swedish Ambassador Gunnar Jarring.

The United States was said to have embarrassed the Soviet proposal today, insisting that the catalogue also include points of disagreement. This caused Soviet Ambassador Anatoli Kuznetsov, who defected to Britain last summer, also to note that the "thaw" was disputed by representatives of other participating countries.

Mr. Malik himself was reportedly asked by other ambassadors to have the "thaw" mentioned in the catalogue.

United Nations Minister Manu Singh, who was in Paris, reportedly moved toward a "thaw" although this was disputed by representatives of other participating countries.

Western diplomats have privately that such a move would be regarded as an attempt to undermine the Soviet Union's position.

Secretary-General U Thant was

unable to seize on the possibility of "advances" and

asked Mr. Jarring to come to New York for renewed talks.

He has hinted several times that the Soviet Union might be willing to make further concessions.

Mr. Jarring arrived Tuesday night from his regular base in Moscow.

Today he called in Israeli Ambassador Yosef Venezia and Lebanese Ambassador Edouard Ghoniess.

Mr. Jarring is understood to be planning other meetings with Egyptian Ambassador Abdallah El-Sayeghi and Jordanian Ambassador Muhammad El-Farra.

Next Thursday's Big Four meeting at the apartment of Lord Caradon will be attended by French Ambassador Armand Gervat, who will return from Geneva shortly for retirement.

Avalanche Kills Soldier

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, March 12 (UPI)—An avalanche roared down a popular skiing slope in the Swiss Alps near here, killing a soldier and his dog.

The ravine of Babi Yar on the edge of Kiev, the capital city of the Ukraine, was filled during World War II with the bodies of about 100,000 Jews, as well as

other Soviet citizens, slaughtered by German soldiers.

Yevgeny Yevtushenko's poem Babi Yar, published in 1961, lamented that there was no monument even then to the victims. Novelist Anatoli Kuznetsov, who defected to Britain last summer, also wrote a chilling autobiographical account of the massacre recounting that "the earth moved" as still-living victims were covered with soil before the next group of Jews was shot.

Even in a campaign in which the Russians have repeatedly invaded the Israeli occupation of Arab territory to the Nazi terror in occupied Europe, the charge that Zionists were implicated in the Babi Yar massacres appeared surprising.

Yesterday, Izvestia carried a statement, purportedly by 102 Jews condemning Israel and an article attacking Western correspondents here for acting as "representatives of international Zionism."

The Westerners had passed on a clandestine letter allegedly signed by 39 Jews disowning the current anti-Israel campaign.

The letter, signed by 27 Jews from Riga, was addressed to the Soviet Premier, Alexei N. Kosygin.

It comes on the heels of an elaborately staged press conference in Moscow a week ago designed to show that Jews in Russia abhorred Israel and Zionism and did not choose to leave the U.S.S.R.

Sir Barnett Janner, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Board of Deputies of British Jews, said that the most recent letter was received in Britain yesterday.

Creating the latter group, Mr. Nixon told Congress, represents far more than a mere change of name for the Bureau of the Budget.

"It represents a basic change in concept and emphasis, reflecting the broader management needs of the office of the President."

The new office, he said, would put more emphasis on evaluation programs as they are carried out.

weighing the extent to which they actually deliver intended services to those who are to receive them.

Mr. Nixon said the President

would be chairman of the Domestic Council—as he is of the National Security Council. Members

would be the Vice-President and the domestic cabinet heads.

## Brazil Offers to Free Five For Kidnapped Japan Envoy

SAO PAULO, Brazil, March 12 (UPI)—The government announced today it will free five political prisoners in exchange for the life of Japanese Consul-General Nobuo Okuchi, who was kidnapped yesterday. If the kidnappers prove the diplomat is alive and in good health.

The announcement was made in Brasilia, the national capital, by Justice Minister Alfredo Busato and Foreign Minister Mario Gómez Barbosa.

The release of five persons was demanded earlier in the day.

Military sources said they suspected that Mr. Okuchi, 56, was taken by the same gang that abducted U.S. Ambassador C. Burke Elbrick in Brazil six months ago.

The note was signed in a letter, "Commander of the Patriotic Forces of the VPR [Popular Revolutionary Forces], Popular Revolutionary Guard, a clandestine terrorist group."

JULY 1970

**Pentagon Declares****MIRV Missiles Deployment Can Be 'Negotiated in SALT'**

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON, March 12 (UPI)—"Everything is negotiable," the Pentagon said today in the wake of congressional objections to an announcement that the Minuteman-3 missiles with MIRV warheads will be deployed in June. The statement came from press spokesman Jerry Friedheim. The announcement last Tuesday of the June deployment date had come from Air Force Secretary Robert S. Seamans, Jr.

But high administration officials said that it had not been the government's intention to announce the date, though it was widely known for some months. These officials said the announcement, in Mr. Seamans' prepared statement, somehow "slipped through."

While Mr. Friedheim's statement appeared designed to take some of the congressional heat off the Pentagon, the administration long has taken the position that "everything is negotiable" at the strategic arms limitation talks.

Some administration officials still think a ban on testing of multiple warheads (MIRVs) or of their deployment is possible at the SALT talks, which reconvene April 16 in Vienna. However, this has become a minority view. The majority view, at the State Department, the Pentagon and the White House now is that it probably is too late and too difficult to do that.

**Launch Freeze**

Hence, the expectation is that President Nixon will approve only a proposal to freeze the number of Soviet and American launchers for Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles (ICBMs). The issue has not yet come to the National Security Council and Mr. Nixon for final decision.

Meanwhile, a new factor has been injected into the MIRV argument. It now has been learned that Soviet Ambassador Anatoly P. Dobrynin and his chief deputy here, Yu M. Vorontsov, have been saying that if the United States at Vienna raises the MIRV moratorium issue, the Soviet Union will be responsive. The implication, to those who have heard the remarks,

is that the response would be positive.

Mr. Dobrynin made the remark at a closed meeting in New York of the Council on Foreign Relations. He and Mr. Vorontsov also have made similar remarks to other non-administration officials in Washington at social gatherings, and reports of these remarks quickly reached the administration. The remarks were made in the past several weeks, persons who heard them reported.

At the preceding SALT round at Helsinki, the MIRV issue was raised tangentially, officials said.

At that time, President Nixon had ruled out a moratorium proposal. In the meantime, MIRV testing has been nearly completed.

Those who are trying to halt MIRV deployment were encouraged by the Dobrynin-Vorontsov remarks, but others were suspicious that they were intended to reinforce congressional opponents of both MIRV and the administration's Safeguard Anti-Ballistic Missile system. Publicly, Moscow has said practically nothing about MIRVs, but has blasted the Safeguard program.

**Lacking Capability**

At the Pentagon, Mr. Friedheim told newsmen that "we do not have the capability to attack hardened silos (the underground concrete bases in which missiles sit) in the Soviet Union and we do not plan to acquire that capability."

The Soviet Union, however, is "very close" to having the ability to destroy the American Minuteman sites, Mr. Friedheim added.

When he was reminded by newsmen that high administration officials have said at congressional hearings that the United States is improving its ability to attack "hardened" targets, he came up with a new explanation.

He said that phrase did not refer to "hardened silos." He added that the definition used by John S. Foster Jr., the Pentagon research and development chief, was that hard targets meant such things as factories and bridges, but not Soviet

**2d Victim of Blast Identified As Ex-Associate of Rap Brown**

By Jack Nelson

WASHINGTON, March 12—The FBI identified today the second victim of an explosion in which Ralph Featherstone, 31, of Washington, a former associate of H. Rap Brown in the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee, was killed.

The FBI identified the second body found in the shattered car as that of Herman H. Payne, 26, also a former SNCC associate of Mr. Brown.

Both men were killed Monday night when the car in which Mr. Featherstone was driving just outside Bel Air, Md., the site of Mr. Brown's trial, exploded.

The police say that they believe that the victims were transporting an explosive device and that Mr. Payne was working on it when it exploded.

The police, meanwhile, were seeking a white woman in connection with a bomb explosion which heavily damaged the Dorchester County Courthouse early yesterday. Mr. Brown's trial, on charges of plotting to riot during disturbances in Cambridge, Md., in 1967, opened Monday in Bel Air.

Mr. Brown's trial is scheduled to resume next Monday. His whereabouts is unknown, but his attorney, William H. Kunkler, has told the court that Mr. Brown would be present when selection of the jury begins next week.

The FBI identified the victim as Mr. Payne from a fingerprint analysis. However, Dr. Werner Spitz, deputy state medical examiner, said that he was continuing to conduct tests to be certain because the teeth of the victim did

not match the dental records of Mr. Payne's Navy personnel records.

Friends of Mr. Payne, most of whom called him "Che," apparently had no doubt of the identity long before the FBI made its determination. Mr. Featherstone and Mr. Payne both were memorialized in a ceremony at noon yesterday at Spellman College in Atlanta.

**1,000 Attend Service**

More than 1,000 blacks, including several former members of the now-defunct SNCC, attended the memorial service at Sisters Chapel where the body of one of SNCC's founders, the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., lay in state almost two years ago.

Former SNCC chairman John Lewis and two other former SNCC officials—Georgia's State Rep. Julian Bond and Stanley Wise—eulogized Mr. Featherstone as one who had sacrificed a promising teaching career to help Negroes in the South overcome discrimination. Mr. Payne also was eulogized by several speakers as one who had given his life for a just cause.

Mr. Payne's birth certificate, bank account card and Navy certificate of service were found in the wreckage of the car.

Police have not ruled out the possibility that the explosion that killed Mr. Featherstone and Mr. Payne was caused by a planted bomb. But they say that it is highly unlikely and evidence is overwhelming that the explosive device was sitting on the right floorboard in view of the passenger when it exploded.

© Los Angeles Times



JOINING IN THE FUN—Mrs. Richard Nixon attending a circus performance for 6,800 underprivileged and handicapped children in Washington. With the First Lady are clown Lou Jacobs and Fatima Martins, seven, of the Georgetown Children's Home.

**Nixon Increases U.S. Program To Check Youthful Drug Use**

By James M. Naughton

WASHINGTON, March 12 (UPI)—President Nixon, concerned by reports of growing drug use in the nation's schools, announced an expanded effort yesterday to warn youngsters of the dangers involved.

Federal officials who briefed reporters at the White House indicated that one of the first targets of the crash program would be marijuana. Although scientists continue to debate the dangers of marijuana use, Dr. Stanley F. Yolles, director of the National Institute of Mental Health, had no doubt.

"There are apocryphal stories going around that marijuana is a harmless weed," he said. "We know enough to say that for some people this isn't true."

Included in the President's program is \$1 million to accelerate the institute's marijuana research program.

• Creation of a national clearinghouse for drug abuse information to channel material on drugs and their dangers to the public. It will be run by the National Institute of Mental Health at an annual cost of \$700,000.

• Stepping up a public service campaign by the Advertising Council, Inc., to produce commercials and movies on drug abuse. Federal agencies would provide \$150,000 in production costs.

The Nixon administration was accused last July of "astonishing indecency" when Rep. John Brademas, D., Ind., and Rep. Lloyd Meeds, D., Wash., were seeking support for a bill to set up a five-year program financing drug education courses.

• IBM Unnamed

Their bill, which the House adopted last October, has not been debated in the Senate. Dr. Morton Miller of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare testified in July that no new legislation of its type was needed now. The bill would provide \$12 million in 1973 and 1974, with lesser amounts in preceding years.

Mr. Nixon said yesterday that the problem of teen-age drug use had been driven home by the stories of two 12-year-old boys in New York who became addicted to heroin.

One of them, Ralph de Jesus of the south Bronx, so touched a public hearing last month with his tale of drug addiction that a state legislator broke down and wept.

The other boy Mr. Nixon referred to, Walter Vandermeer of Harlem, was found dead on Dec. 14, two weeks after his 12th birthday, of an overdose of heroin.

Police have not ruled out the possibility that the explosion that killed Mr. Featherstone and Mr. Payne was caused by a planted bomb. But they say that it is highly unlikely and evidence is overwhelming that the explosive device was sitting on the right floorboard in view of the passenger when it exploded.

"There is no priority higher in

**Hog Butcher? In a Pig's Eye!**

CHICAGO, March 12 (AP)—

The operator of Chicago's stockyards has announced a decision that will erode completely Chicago's claim of being "hog butcher to the world."

The Union Stockyard and Transit Co. said it plans to discontinue handling hogs within 20 to 90 days. Cattle operations will continue.

Chicago became the leading slaughterer and packer of hogs at the time of the Civil War. The late poet Carl Sandburg in his "Chicago," gave the city its "hog butcher to the world" title.

The decision to abandon hog operations, the company said, resulted from a steady decline in hog receipts at the yards over the last five years.

• Invited Soviet scientists to attend a NASA conference that discussed the experiments to be placed aboard probes that will place instruments packages on Mars in 1973.

• Invited Dr. Keldysh to attend a conference at which the results of the Apollo-11 mission were discussed at length.

• Asked if the two countries could undertake "major complementary tasks" in space exploration.

These would be cooperative ventures that would involve some cost to the Russians. The costs would involve little expense, as in scientific analysis of moon dust.

• Invited Dr. Keldysh to attend a conference at which the results of the Apollo-11 mission were discussed at length.

• Asked if the two countries could undertake "major complementary tasks" in space exploration.

These would be cooperative ventures that would involve some cost to the Russians. The costs would involve little expense, as in scientific analysis of moon dust.

• Invited Dr. Keldysh to attend a conference at which the results of the Apollo-11 mission were discussed at length.

• Asked if the two countries could undertake "major complementary tasks" in space exploration.

These would be cooperative ventures that would involve some cost to the Russians. The costs would involve little expense, as in scientific analysis of moon dust.

• Invited Dr. Keldysh to attend a conference at which the results of the Apollo-11 mission were discussed at length.

• Asked if the two countries could undertake "major complementary tasks" in space exploration.

These would be cooperative ventures that would involve some cost to the Russians. The costs would involve little expense, as in scientific analysis of moon dust.

• Invited Dr. Keldysh to attend a conference at which the results of the Apollo-11 mission were discussed at length.

• Asked if the two countries could undertake "major complementary tasks" in space exploration.

These would be cooperative ventures that would involve some cost to the Russians. The costs would involve little expense, as in scientific analysis of moon dust.

• Invited Dr. Keldysh to attend a conference at which the results of the Apollo-11 mission were discussed at length.

• Asked if the two countries could undertake "major complementary tasks" in space exploration.

These would be cooperative ventures that would involve some cost to the Russians. The costs would involve little expense, as in scientific analysis of moon dust.

• Invited Dr. Keldysh to attend a conference at which the results of the Apollo-11 mission were discussed at length.

• Asked if the two countries could undertake "major complementary tasks" in space exploration.

These would be cooperative ventures that would involve some cost to the Russians. The costs would involve little expense, as in scientific analysis of moon dust.

• Invited Dr. Keldysh to attend a conference at which the results of the Apollo-11 mission were discussed at length.

• Asked if the two countries could undertake "major complementary tasks" in space exploration.

These would be cooperative ventures that would involve some cost to the Russians. The costs would involve little expense, as in scientific analysis of moon dust.

**NASA Chief Tells Senators****Russia Spurned U.S. Bids on Space Ventures**

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, March 12 (UPI)—The United States has made seven overtures to Moscow in the last year aimed at increasing Soviet-American cooperation in space matters, but the Russian response has been tepid, the head of the space agency told Congress yesterday.

Dr. Thomas O. Paine, administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, disclosed that he had written seven letters to two Soviet scientific leaders soliciting Russian participation in current and future space projects and conferences.

Yet, the Russians have either begged off outright cooperation or, in the case of the latest overture sent last December, ignored the letters, Dr. Paine told the Senate Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences.

He noted that in the last decade the United States had tried 27 times to engage the Soviet Union in "more fruitful discussions and relationships" in space affairs, with disappointing results.

**Disappointing Progress**

The two nations now have four "coordinated efforts" in space matters involving weather data, geomagnetic surveying, medicine and communications but, Dr. Paine said, "speaking frankly, the progress under limited agreements has been disappointing."

Written to either Dr. Mstislav V. Keldysh, president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, or Dr. Anatoly A. Blagonravov, chairman of the Soviet Commission on Exploration of Outer Space, the letters:

• Suggested that the Russians might want to place Soviet-designed experiments on American spacecraft.

• Asked if the Russians wished to examine samples of the rocks brought back from the moon.

• Invited Dr. Blagonravov to attend the Apollo-11 launch to the moon.

• Invited Soviet scientists to attend a NASA conference that discussed the experiments to be placed aboard probes that will place instruments packages on Mars in 1973.

• Invited Dr. Keldysh to attend a conference at which the results of the Apollo-11 mission were discussed at length.

• Asked if the two countries could undertake "major complementary tasks" in space exploration.

These would be cooperative ventures that would involve some cost to the Russians. The costs would involve little expense, as in scientific analysis of moon dust.

• Invited Dr. Keldysh to attend a conference at which the results of the Apollo-11 mission were discussed at length.

• Asked if the two countries could undertake "major complementary tasks" in space exploration.

These would be cooperative ventures that would involve some cost to the Russians. The costs would involve little expense, as in scientific analysis of moon dust.

• Invited Dr. Keldysh to attend a conference at which the results of the Apollo-11 mission were discussed at length.

• Asked if the two countries could undertake "major complementary tasks" in space exploration.

These would be cooperative ventures that would involve some cost to the Russians. The costs would involve little expense, as in scientific analysis of moon dust.

• Invited Dr. Keldysh to attend a conference at which the results of the Apollo-11 mission were discussed at length.

• Asked if the two countries could undertake "major complementary tasks" in space exploration.

These would be cooperative ventures that would involve some cost to the Russians. The costs would involve little expense, as in scientific analysis of moon dust.

• Invited Dr. Keldysh to attend a conference at which the results of the Apollo-11 mission were discussed at length.

• Asked if the two countries could undertake "major complementary tasks" in space exploration.

These would be cooperative ventures that would involve some cost to the Russians. The costs would involve little expense, as in scientific analysis of moon dust.

• Invited Dr. Keldysh to attend a conference at which the results of the Apollo-11 mission were discussed at length.

• Asked if the two countries could undertake "major complementary tasks" in space exploration.

These would be cooperative ventures that would involve some cost to the Russians. The costs would involve little expense, as in scientific analysis of moon dust.

• Invited Dr. Keldysh to attend a conference at which the results of the Apollo-11 mission were discussed at length.

• Asked if the two countries

## Fanfani Accepts Mandate To Form New Rome Coalition

By Robert C. Doty

ROME, March 12 (UPI).—Mr. Moro had proposed that the government respond formally to a Vatican note, which said that the bill was a violation of the 1929 concordat, but at the same time let the measure come to a final, decisive vote in the Senate. Christian Democratic conservatives insisted that Senate action on the bill be postponed pending full negotiation of Vatican claims. This position was rejected by the other parties of the former center-left coalition—Socialists, Unitary Socialists and Republicans.

One of the wiliest, most aggressive and unpredictable of Italian politicians, the short, 62-year-old Christian Democrat was summoned this morning by President Giuseppe Saragat and asked to pick over, for possible salvage, the political wreckage left by unsuccessful tries at cabinet building by two fellow party members, former premiers Mario Rumor and Aldo Moro.

Their efforts founders on their own church-supported party's refusal to accept a compromise with the lay parties over the issue of a pending divorce bill.

### Last of Missionaries To Biafra Depart

LAGOS, Nigeria, March 12 (Reuters).—The last group of expatriate Roman Catholic missionaries known to have been working in the former secessionist Biafran territory left here secretly yesterday on a London-bound plane.

Six nuns and 28 priests—most of whom are Irish—brought to 95 the number of foreign priests who have left Nigeria since the end of the civil war last January.

Reliable sources here said that the missionaries were asked to leave. But no charges were brought against them as in the case of priests expelled earlier.

### U.S. Student's Arrest In E. Berlin Confirmed

WASHINGTON, March 12 (AP).—The State Department has confirmed that Marc Hause, 21, a U.S. student, has been arrested by East German police and charged with espionage.

Mr. Hause, a resident of Jericho, N.Y., was a student in West Berlin, press officer Carl Bartel told a news conference. He went to East Berlin and was due back Jan. 15 but he failed to return.

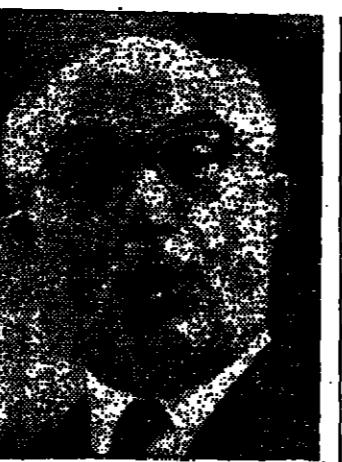
### STUDENTS! SCHOLARS!

SEARCHING FOR YOUR IDENTITY?

For \$1.00 we can provide you with the International Student or Scholar Identity Card which entitles you to valuable discounts and reductions in travel, theater, museums, and shops throughout Europe.

See us for information on INTRAMATLANTIC TRANSPORTATION, INTRA-EUROPEAN STUDENT CHARTER FLIGHTS and STUDENT GUIDE BOOKS.

Write or call: CLEEE, 684 Rue Pierre-Charron, Paris-16. Tel: 225-0840.



Amintore Fanfani

## Princess Youssouppoff Dies, Wife of Rasputin's Assassin

PARIS, March 12 (UPI).—Princess Irina, 72, the widow of Prince Felix Youssouppoff, the assassin of Rasputin, died here last Friday.

Princess Irina, who had been living alone since the death of her husband in September, 1967, was the daughter of the Grand Duchess Xenia, sister of Tsar Nicolas II.

The princess was buried in the family tomb at the Russian cemetery of Sainte-Geneviève-des-Bois, near Paris.

It was 1914 and the bride, robed in silver-embroidered satin and veiled in lace that once adorned Queen Marie Antoinette of France, rode to her wedding in a coach drawn by four white horses. The bride was Princess Irina. She walked down the aisle on the arm of her uncle, the czar. The Romanoffs were marrying off one of their own in regal style.

But three years later, reports started filtering out of Russia of the death of Gregory Rasputin, the monk who exercised wide influence over Czar Nicholas, and the Youssouppoffs figured prominently in the accounts.

Rasputin, it developed, had been lured to the St. Petersburg palace of Prince Youssouppoff, who was a relative of the czar and heir to one of Russia's greatest fortunes.

Years later, the prince died from a bullet wound in his head.

Conspirators of Rasputin's death led to a number of lawsuits brought by the Youssouppoffs.

The prince won a \$6,000 libel suit against Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer in London—and \$250,000 in other suits in other countries—when a film, "Rasputin, the Mad Monk," depicted Princess Irina as having been seduced or raped by the monk.

In 1965, Prince Youssouppoff brought a \$1.5 million suit in New York against the Columbia Broadcasting System for a television drama of the assassination it had produced two years earlier. The basis of the prince's complaint was that the half-hour play said he had used his wife as "bait" to lure the lecherous Rasputin to the basement.

Prince Youssouppoff's suit was rejected in state supreme court.

The Youssouppoffs had escaped from Russia early in 1919 when the Red Army was nearing the Crimea.

Mr. McGovern, president of a heating and air conditioning company in Columbus, was known for his flying achievements in Italy during the war. He was honored last year by the Italian Embassy.

## Czech Regime Cracks Down On Dissident Writers' Union

By Paul Hofmann

VIENNA, March 12 (UPI).—The Prague government seized the publishing house and the recreation centers of the Czech writers' union today in a crackdown on intellectuals opposing the pro-Soviet regime.

The government also cut off the union, a holdout of liberalism, from state subsidies and said it would deal directly with authors bypassing their professional organization.

The new measures, which will make it nearly impossible for a

nonconformist writer to have his works published in Czechoslovakia, were announced by Milosav Brussek, culture minister in the Czech state government and a leading ultra-conservative.

Speaking at a meeting of Prague artists and cultural workers today, Mr. Brussek deplored, according to the official Czech news agency CTCK, that the leaders of the so-called creative unions "still adhere to wrong positions."

His attack was aimed at the professional associations of authors, film makers, newsmen, architects, artists and television and radio workers.

**Composers Executed**

Mr. Brussek excluded from his denunciation the Czech composers' union, whose chairman, Venceslav Neumann, resigned recently. The composers' organization is now being directed by a group that collaborates with the government.

Last January, the Prague regime last January, the Prague regime severely curtailed activities of the union of television and radio workers and a nucleus of democratic opposition, by expelling it from the National Front, an umbrella organization of disparate groups that is affiliated with the Communist Party.

Today's measures against the writers' union appear to be the regime's reply to the group's defiant refusal to endorse the pro-Soviet line. The union continued opposition to the government round expression in a vote last month in which its members overwhelmingly rejected government demands that they annul a resolution passed nearly unanimously in August, 1968, condemning the Soviet-led occupation of Czechoslovakia.

Mr. Brussek told the meeting today that his ministry would henceforth run the publishing house, which the union had operated on cooperative lines.

"We will not bar anyone from

cultural activity," the minister said, "but we shall not allow anyone to strike an incorrect ideological posture in politics."

## Arthur F. McGovern, WW I Air Ace, Dies

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 12 (UPI).—Arthur F. McGovern, 79, a World War I flying ace, died yesterday shortly after his arrival at Fort Myers Beach, Fla., for a vacation.

Mr. McGovern, president of a heating and air conditioning company in Columbus, was known for his flying achievements in Italy during the war. He was honored last year by the Italian Embassy.

## British Vessels Pursue 'Spying' Red Submarine

LONDON, March 12 (UPI).—Western warships chased a Russian submarine believed to have been spying on Britain's newly refitted aircraft carrier, Ark Royal, off Portsmouth naval base, defense sources said yesterday.

A Defense Ministry spokesman said that the Ark Royal spotted the periscope of the submarine while the carrier was carrying out trials of refitted equipment in Weymouth Bay Monday.

British anti-submarine ships began a search and helicopters from the base at Portland joined the hunt, the spokesman said.

Defense sources said that the Dutch destroyer Amsterdam, in Portland on a visit, joined British warships and aircraft in the hunt and that at least one of the searching vessels scored a "sonar contact" with the submarine. The Soviet submarine escaped, the sources said.

## Bonn Decides to Close Down Its Consulate in Salisbury

BERLIN, March 12 (UPI).—West Germany today ordered its Salibury consulate closed. But in Athens, authoritative sources said, the Greek mission would be retained.

The West German decision was in line with similar action by other Western nations after Rhodesia declared itself a republic March 2.

The Athens sources said the Greek consul would stay because the interests of the 40,000 Greeks in Rhodesia could not be ignored. West Germany was the seventh nation to announce withdrawal of a Salibury consul since the independence of Rhodesia.

Two years ago, West Germany began to cut down its consulate in Salibury until it consisted of the junior diplomat and a few local employees, Mr. Ruhle said.

West Germany's trade with Rhodesia was reduced in volume by 90 percent between 1967 and 1968, he added.

In Salibury, the acting West German consul, Erich Koenig, had no comment about Rhodesia.

But he referred to himself as "the former consul" when he spoke to newsmen.

To Separate Facilities

SALISBURY, March 12 (UPI).—The Salibury city council has taken the first step toward introducing segregation in public facilities.

The council has asked its facilities manager to report as soon as possible on separate facilities for black and whites in the city's public libraries and swimming pools.

These are now open to all races. The more follows introduction of Rhodesia's new republican constitution—which provides for segregation of race on electoral rolls and creates white minority rights.

UNION ALL THE UNITED NATIONS, March 12 (UPI).—George F. Kennan, former U.S. ambassador to the Soviet Union, told a House Foreign Affairs subcommittee yesterday that U.S. troops should remain in Europe at their present strength unless the Russians agree to withdraw some of their troops.

Mr. Kennan, now a professor at the Institute for Advanced Policy Studies at Princeton University, said that negotiations between the two German governments, the strategic arms limitations talks and other discussions between the Soviet Union and the United States should be negotiated from positions of strength.

"I think we should hold firm for the time being," Mr. Kennan told the members of the subcommittee for Europe. "I do not think this is a time to monkey with force levels from our side."

The former State Department policymaker said he always had the opinion that the Russians would pay a "high price" to get U.S. troops out of Western Europe and "I'd like to see them pay it."

Mr. Kennan's testimony was similar to that of other witnesses who have appeared before the subcommittee since this set of hearings began Feb. 17.

German Church Razored

HILDESHEIM, West Germany, March 12 (UPI).—A 900-year-old Romanesque church was destroyed yesterday in a fierce blaze apparently caused by a faulty oil heater. The 145-foot tower of St. Marien Church collapsed, breaking a valuable steeple bell made in 1717 in this town near Hanover.

The former State Department policymaker said he always had the opinion that the Russians would pay a "high price" to get U.S. troops out of Western Europe and "I'd like to see them pay it."

Mr. Kennan's testimony was similar to that of other witnesses who have appeared before the subcommittee since this set of hearings began Feb. 17.

\$1 Million Rothko Estate

NEW YORK, March 12 (UPI).—The late abstract painter Mark Rothko left an estimated \$1 million estate, it was revealed in Manhattan Surrogate's Court yesterday.

CITROËN TAX FREE

U.S. and European models for import-export delivery. Normal car leases. Rent-a-car. Long-distance telephone. P.P.A. Report to all countries. Tel: 212-553-2251.

## Euro Travel Car FIAT TAX FREE CARS

U.S. and European specifications. IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

AMERICAN EDUCATION IN SWISS TRANQUILLITY LEYSIN AMERICAN SCHOOL

4-Yr. University Prep. High School U.S. College Testing. Adv. Placement. Member, Am. Int. Coll. Ass'n.

AFFILIATED SCHOOLS ON SEPARATE CAMPUS

International Primary, Middle School, Secondary, Higher Education. Tel: 021-22-22-22.

INTERNATIONAL SUMMER CAMP PULLY

Lausanne (Switzerland) For boys and girls 7-16. June 28-August 29. offers widest range of all sports activities at well-known Lake Geneva and the famous resort of Villars.

TEEN SKI Easter holiday skiing camp, March 26-April 11. Co-ed 10-18 at Saanen/Cetinad.

Information & tel: Dr. Otto Zimmerman, 7 Dyanmont, 5408 Baden, Switzerland.

## PRIVATE SCHOOLS IN SWITZERLAND

For all information please apply to our Educational Advisor: Mr. Paul A. Mayor.

SCHOLASTIC SERVICE "TRANSWORLDIA" - GENEVA

2 Rue du Vicaire Savoyard - Phone: 44 15 65.

FOREIGN TRAVEL CAR

ON MADISON AVE. N.Y.N.Y. TEL: 212-753-0675

IMMEDIATE OVERSEAS DELIVERIES

## AUTO EUROPE

Represented by Pan-Cars

ALL EUROPEAN CARS TAX FREE

LEASING - SHIPPING - KENTAL 24 Ave. Carnot, Paris. Tel: 56-52-62

## Euro Auto

TAX FREE CARS CAMPER

Buy - Sell - Rent - Swap - Finance - Shipping - Delivery

112 Piccadilly, London, W.1. Tel: 487-1122

PAN-OCEAN SHIP A CAR SYSTEM

Help your car throughout the world

LONDON - Germany - France - Italy - Spain - Portugal - Sweden - Norway - Denmark - Holland - Belgium - Switzerland - Greece - Turkey - Japan - Australia - New Zealand - South Africa - South America - Argentina - Chile - Brazil - Uruguay - Venezuela - Mexico - Canada - U.S.A.

PORSCHE 911

Model 1969 - Excellent condition

10,000 miles - Many accessories

Gulf - Sunoco - Mobilgasoline - Texaco

Call: 212-520-1500 - Fax: 212-520-1500

## EDUCATION DIRECTORY

### FRANCE

## THE AMERICAN COLLEGE IN PARIS

A Two-Year Liberal Arts College

65 Quai d'Orsay,

PARIS-7e.

**SPEAK FRENCH IN 8 WEEKS!**  
and do it on the French Riviera  
SPEECH FLUENCY achieved by complete all-day immersion in all-French-speaking environment under the direction of specially trained teachers using the proven recognized Institut de France audio-video technique. Course includes intensive class work in morning, discussion-film, film debates, excursions in afternoon. Lodging included in tuition. Next 4 or 8-week course starts April 13, May 11 and all year. For beginners, intermediate or advanced.

Appln: INSTITUT DE FRANCAIS

Rue de la Malmaison, 06 - Villefranche-sur-Mer.

### LUXEMBOURG

## AMERICAN EDUCATION IN LUXEMBOURG

American High

Beginning on April 1

## Census Bureau Forms Ranks For 19th Tally of Americans

By Nan Robertson

**WASHINGTON** (UPI)—We can't know where we're going if we don't know where we are. This is the theme and the reason for the census of 1970, which will begin on April 1.

The vast gathering of statistics will be a self-portrait of the United States of America, filled in by the heads of 71 million households. It will show how and where 205 million Americans live, work, move, play, are schooled, and housed. Every American alive on April 1—Young, old, black, white, rich, poor, in the East and the West, in farm houses, town houses and tenement houses—will be counted in the biggest gathering of statistics in a decade.

The Census Bureau's big effort in 1970 is to find both black census takers and black citizens who were under-counted in 1960 and thus under-represented. And for the first time, people living in the cities will be asked to mail back their census forms without leaving a census taker call. The Census Bureau says that this is more efficient and insures privacy.

Recent complaints that the questions would invade privacy have died down, in Congress at least, for a while. The issue pulled together larger numbers of conservatives and civil libertarians in the House of Representatives, who voted a bill to make answering the census voluntary instead of mandatory, as it has always been. The bill was defeated last year.

19th U.S. Census

This is the 19th decennial census since the Constitution ordered the first in 1790 and succeeding ones every ten years. It will show what has happened to the United States in the turbulent sixties and what is likely to happen to it in the seventies.

It will change the composition of Congress and state legislatures. It will guide government programs in such crucial areas as education, job and housing.

On April 1, census takers wearing black, white and blue identity badges will start ringing doorbells. On March 28, mailmen will deliver the census forms at every household across the country.

In big cities, containing 60 percent of the population, forms will simply be filled out and mailed back in a system being tried out for the first time. If the form is not filled out within several weeks, a census-taker, called an "enumerator," will make a follow-up visit.

"All census employees, including temporary workers, are subject to severe penalties if they violate their oath not to reveal any information about persons or households."

## Embassies Urge Americans Abroad To Fill Out Forms for 1970 Census

**PARIS**, March 11.—The U.S. Embassy here today reminded Americans living abroad that the Constitution requires a census of the American people every ten years—and that their help is needed. The 1970 census will start on April 1.

The Census Bureau is particularly interested in obtaining figures on Americans living in foreign countries. A special form, the Overseas Census Report, has therefore been prepared. Copies are available from U.S. Embassies and consular offices.

The Census Bureau and the U.S. government urge all Americans overseas to help make the census complete by participating themselves and publicizing the census to others who may not know about it. All answers are confidential.

## Ulster Leader Seeks Backing, Strongly Denounces Paisley

By Robert C. Toth

**LONDON**, March 12.—Northern Ireland's Prime Minister Maj. James Chichester-Clark denounced the Rev. Ian Paisley in strong terms for the first time today as he pressed his new drive to isolate Protestant extremists from moderate opinion in Ulster.

"I have no brief for his doctrines," Maj. Chichester-Clark said of the fiery minister who preaches militant Protestant views, "and have no time for anything he says or does."

The prime minister's remark in reply to questions following his speech to the Royal Commonwealth Society here contrasted markedly to his past reluctance to attack Mr. Paisley openly.

His comments fitted into his new campaign to rid the Unionist party of its most militant anti-reform members in the Ulster Parliament.

He has asked for a vote of confidence in Parliament next Wednesday on his government's reform policies on housing and local government reform policies on housing and local government to end discrimination against Roman Catholics. To vote against it, he said, will be incompatible with continued membership of the parliamentary party.

At least one and probably three members are expected to oppose

## N.Y. College Honors Ramsey and Suenens

**NEW YORK**, March 12 (Reuters)—The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Michael Ramsey, and Cardinal Suenens, Archbishop of Malines-Brussels, were yesterday honored honorary doctorsates by Fordham College here.

Dr. Ramsey, the Anglican primate and the cardinal have been traveling together on an American tour. In a citation accompanying his Doctorate (in humane letters), Dr. Ramsey was described as one of the Anglican Church's most noted theologians. The Roman Catholic prelate was described in his citation as "an inspiring and indefatigable leader at the Second Vatican Council . . . [who] . . . worked ceaselessly to have the Roman Catholic Church realize in practice what the council proclaimed in its pronouncements."

© Los Angeles Times



Would you be more careful? It was you that got pregnant?

Approved married or single sex and abstinence from the Family Planning Association  
Reproductive Rights, 22-35 Victoria Street, London W1 0EE. Tel. 01-580 3323.

**POIGNANT QUESTION**—Thousands of these posters will soon be put up in England to persuade men—as well as women—to seek advice on contraception. Dr. Bill Jones, head of the government-sponsored program, explained: "We want to make any ignorant or unthinking man stop and consider the problems he can cause through an unwanted pregnancy."

**Device to 'Sniff Out Bombs On Planes Developed in U.S.**

By Richard Witkin

**CHICAGO**, March 12 (NYT)—A sniffing device able to detect bombs aboard airliners has been developed here under a federal contract. Aviation officials say that the system has been improved by Israeli scientists and is being used by El Al and several European airlines.

Meanwhile, the Federal Aviation Administration, alarmed by the recent sabotage of two European airliners, is reported to be preparing plans to speed work on a still more sensitive version of the sniffing device as well as on one or two other types of bomb detector.

Scientists here who developed the "artificial nose" as they sometimes call it, believe that it could be adapted for detection of bombs in homes, cars or meeting halls. But the work done to date has concentrated on ferreting out bombs shipped into the confined compartments of airliners.

The project was undertaken in the mid-sixties with FAA funding by the Illinois Institute of Technology Research Institute, a non-profit organization.

The research and development version was field tested for about a year at the FAA's facility in Atlantic City, N.J.

But last September, according to reliable government sources, it was borrowed by the Israelis for adaptation by their engineers or to help refine a device they had been working on. In any case, the Israelis are understood to have started using such a bomb detector long before the twin bombings of Feb. 21—one on a Swiss airliner that crashed with the loss of 47 lives and the other on an Austrian airliner that fortunately was able to land safely at Frankfurt, Germany.

The sniffing devices do not go to work until an airliner is landed. After the doors are closed to seal the air in each compartment and the motion, or abstain and subsequently be expelled. This ostensibly leaves Maj. Chichester-Clark comfortably with 30 of 34 party colleagues behind him. But the challenge to dissidents to line up or get out is more significant than the head count will show.

To call for a confidence vote within Parliament is a radical departure in Unionist philosophy.

Until now, Unionists believed that all power came from the party, and all questions should be settled in party caucus for ratification by the Parliament they have always controlled.

This is the first shift from that doctrine, and it suggests that Maj. Chichester-Clark is beginning to seek some support for his policies from the 14 opposition—mostly Roman Catholic—members of Parliament as well as from within his own party.

More immediately, the confidence motion seemed to bear ominous similarities to the last days of the former prime minister, Capt. Terence O'Neill. His last vote of confidence within the party before he was deposed was 33 for him, with 4 abstentions and no overt opposition.

The fact that Maj. Chichester-Clark has asked for a confidence vote at all was seen by some politicians as an admission of his weakness.

"By this decision," said an opposition member of Parliament, John Hume of Londonderry, "Maj. Chichester-Clark has virtually resigned."

Few went that far, but Maj. Chichester-Clark's position has become more precarious as members of his party continue to oppose his reforms and as terrorist explosions continue to rock Belfast.

Sixteen bombs have gone off since January 1. Most, if not all, have been attributed to Protestants. One exploded at the side of the home of an opposition MP following which all MPs were given extra police protection.

Another bomb was detonated in the courthouse during the trial several weeks ago of five men accused of blowing up a Belfast water pipeline last April. Since they were acquitted by a largely Protestant jury, the bombings have increased. The government is offering a \$12,000 reward for information on those responsible.

© Los Angeles Times

## 100th Jumbo Flight

**LONDON**, March 12 (AP)—The hundredth jumbo jet flight left London today. Pan American Airways said the New York-bound Boeing 747 had carried a total of 25,000 passengers, an average of 250 a flight.

## In Year 2009, A Population Of 7 Billion

### UN Yearbook Makes Growth Prediction

**UNITED NATIONS**, N.Y., March 12 (UPI)—By the year 2009, the population of the world will be more than seven billion, if present growth rates of almost 2 percent a year continue, according to the latest issue of the UN Demographic Yearbook.

Dealing with population statistics up to mid-1968, the 820-page study said at that time the world's population totaled 3.4 billion, an increase of 63 million since mid-1967. By mid-1970 it would be about 3.6 billion.

In the last five years about 300 million persons have been added to the total at an annual growth rate of 1.9 percent, a rate which, if continued, would have the world's population doubled in 39 years, the study said.

180,000 Per Day

The daily increase in population in the last five years averaged 180,000; this being the difference between daily births of 320,000 and daily deaths of 140,000.

The biggest countries in population remain China, with 750 million; India, 524; the Soviet Union, 228; the United States, 201, and Indonesia, 113.

They are followed by Pakistan, 110 million; Japan, 101; Brazil, 88; Nigeria, 63; West Germany, 58; Britain, 56; Italy, 53; France, 50; Mexico, 47; and the Philippines, 36 million among the top 15.

The biggest population growth by continent is still in Latin America, 2.9 percent, with a peak in Central America, at 3.5 percent, where the birth rate is 45 per thousand of population, but the death rate has been reduced to 11 per thousand.

The lowest is in Europe: 0.8 percent.

Tokyo on Top

By cities, Tokyo still leads, with 8,980,000. New York is next with 8,022,500, but strictly on the merits of city population alone as against "urban agglomeration." If the latter yardstick were applied, New York would win with 11,555,900 against Tokyo's 11,172,000.

Other highlights of the yearbook:

- More than three-quarters of the earth's inhabitants live in developing areas and more than one-half of the total in Asia.
- The annual growth rates were Africa 2.4 percent, Asia 2 percent, Europe 0.8 percent, Latin America 2.9 percent, North America 1.3 percent, Oceania 2 percent, the Soviet Union 1.1 percent.

- The longest life expectancy is for female babies born in Iceland, 76.2 years. For male babies it is 71.6 years in Sweden. Thirty-seven countries have a female life expectancy at birth of more than 70 years, while only six countries report that males may expect to live until 70.

- The lowest infant mortality rate is in Sweden—12.9 per thousand live births. The United States ranks 21st on the list with 21.7 deaths per thousand live births.

- Lowest life expectancy for females is Upper Volta, with 31.1 years; for males, Gabon, 25 years.

## Music in Italy

### American Makes Rome Debut as Carmen

By William Weaver

**ROME**, March 12.—The American mezzo-soprano Grace Bumbry, perhaps the outstanding Carmen in the world these days, made her Rome opera debut last night in a new production of the Bizet masterpiece. Miss Bumbry had a great success, well deserved because she sang, for the most part, with taste and passion.

But the public's and the critics' attention was somewhat distracted from the star by the scenery, costumes, and staging. The designer of this "Carmen" was the Sicilian painter Renato Guttuso, who transferred the action from Merimée's Seville to Sicily. The cigarette factory was located in a little, whitewashed fishing village, Lillas Pastia's tavern was in a cave by an olive grove, and the smugglers seemed to be operating on Mount Etna.

Despite the geographical incongruity, the sets were fairly appealing, but the costumes were downright ridiculous. Most male members of the chorus wore striped jerseys; the ladies seemed to run to polka-dots and mini-skirts. Micaela's mini was the traditional baby-blue, but in the third act, for her venture into the mountains, she topped it with a black leather maxi-coat. Don Jose's dress, on the other hand, was conventional, and so was Escamillo's. Miss Bumbry was the most elegant Carmen I have ever seen; her smuggling costume would have looked quite suitable at Princess Grace's annual Red Cross ball.

If the staging had given some meaning to these wanton anachronisms, the Rome "Carmen" might at least have been polemically interesting. But Sandro Bolchi (better known for his direction of television serials) apparently allowed the soloists to do their own thing, and the chorus also behaved much as usual, the ladies pretending a full-hearted fight in act one, ladies and gentlemen.

Howells Medal For 'Nat Turner' Styron Wins

NEW YORK, March 12 (UPI).

The Howells medal, the nation's highest award for fiction, was given yesterday to 44-year-old William Styron for his novel "The Confessions of Nat Turner."

Unlike the Pulitzer prize and most other fiction awards, the Howells award is given only once every five years, by the American Academy of Arts and Letters for the most distinguished work of fiction produced in that period. Mr. Styron's best-seller, based on a pre-Civil War uprising of Southern Negroes, was published in 1967.

The American Institute of Arts and Letters, chartered by Congress, has 250 elected members representing America's cultural elite. Previous winners of the award named for novelist William Dean Howells were William Faulkner, Eudora Welty, James Gould Cozzens and John Cheever.

Ancient Skeletons Found in Upper Egypt

**CAIRO**, March 11 (AP)—Eight human skeletons dating back 10,000 years have been unearthed on Elephantine Island at Aswan in Upper Egypt.

The discovery was made by a German archeological expedition. Werner Kaiser, supervising the excavation, said: "It is the first time in history such 10,000-year-old skeletons have been discovered."

Since there were no ill effects in similar tests with Apollo-11 surface soil or with Apollo-12 surface or deeper samples, the mystery centers on what the Apollo-11 poison was, and on why certain earth plants like liverwort have thrived in the lunar soil.

Whatever the answers, suggested Dr. Vance Ovums of California's Ames Research Center, considerably more study of lunar soil and its effect on earth plants is in order "before people start growing and eating any spinach on the moon."

He also theorized on the present lunar puzzle that earth soil has been cleaned over time by rains and winds, thrashing out concentrations of certain elements that might be present in almost pristine form in the growth medium on which the lunar soil is spread. Some may act as trace elements, he said, to make certain plants grow heartily, while others may also act as poisons to at least some earth bacteria.

There is no indication of any danger to lunar laboratory scientists or astronauts, emphasized Dr. William Kemmerer, preventive medicine chief of the receiving laboratory.

Nevertheless, biologists recently recommended that the astronauts' 21-day isolation period be continued after the Apollo-13 moon visit in April. The space agency agreed on the grounds that the Apollo-13 crew will be the first to land on a lunar highland, and first to try to dig a core of soil ten feet deep.

The bacterial experiments, Dr. Kemmerer added, are still at mid-point and could be proved wrong or misleading. In the experiments, lunar soil was exposed to a nutrient material for 67 days; then the bacteria were implanted and died in ten hours.

Grace Bumbry as Carmen in her Rome debut.

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 6—Friday, March 13, 1970 \*

## Foreign Aid: Saying vs. Doing

There is a fine old tradition in the business of reviewing foreign aid which is made all the more ironic by the fact that so many of the same people seem to be showing up on the review panels. The fashionable thing is to criticize just about everything that is being done, in favor of new programs, new institutions, new directions—the operative word is new. This hallowed custom has not been slighted in the latest contributions to the literature in this field, a 48-page document drawn up by a 16-man task force headed by Rudolph A. Peterson, president of the Bank of America and a shorter critique of the existing program by our ambassador in Chile, Edwin M. Korry. On the other hand, it becomes necessary to add that in foreign aid, as in foreign policy, "new approaches" are never nearly so new as their advocates would have you believe. Both the Peterson group and Mr. Korry are very rough indeed on the results and the techniques of our present aid efforts. Both pledge their support to a continuing effort to uplift the underdeveloped two-thirds of the globe. Yet, if you leave aside for the moment the organizational reshuffling and a shift in emphasis which amounts to not much more than a difference in degree, there is not a great deal that is genuinely new about the recommendations in either report.

This is not to knock the idea of regularly reviewing foreign aid; as both reports argue, the problem is evolving, and given the chronic sluggishness of large bureaucracies in reacting to change, it requires some sort of sharp prod from time to time to translate changed thinking into actual changes in programs and priorities. So there is something to be said—in the interest of moving more rapidly away from bilateral aid and toward a larger cooperative, multilateral effort—for forcing the pace by dismantling the present machinery and building new agencies and institutions directly geared to a more impersonal, apolitical collective approach. The Peterson task force sensibly stresses concentration on development lending, through a new American Development Bank, and heavier contributions to the World Bank's International Development Agency.

\* \* \*

But there is something less to be said for a reorganization as radical as the one proposed by Mr. Peterson, in which the present Agency for International Development would be demolished, almost all bilateral American aid would be ended, military aid would be split entirely from economic aid, most overseas technical advisers would be recalled, and aid policy would be vested in some sort of White House czar, with a nine-man staff. To the extent that this is a move toward purity in economic assistance

and away from political bribery, who could argue? Peeling off military aid, so as not to entangle economic development with military commitments, is also a useful step. But pledging to do away with the international pork barrel and doing it are two different things; pork has been almost as much a feature of international politics as it has of politics at home and it is hard to believe that this won't remain the case, at least to some extent, with the White House rather than the State Department pulling the strings. The result could be something of an organizational monstrosity, with development lending, technical assistance, military aid and surplus food programs all under separate roofs.

This doesn't take into account the likely reaction on the Hill; what the executive branch deposes on this matter of how foreign aid legislation is to be handled is very rarely the last word. Even more worrisome is the way Congress may react to the swing toward multilateralism, with the use of American money decided in concert with other international donors, either through established institutions or the consortium approach. This is the point about the alleged newness of all this; we have been moving steadily down this road in recent years, but also very slowly for the very reason that Congress, while talking a good game about burden-sharing and all the rest, is inherently reluctant to surrender any great measure of control over the use of our money for foreign aid.

\* \* \*

So we shall see whether the Peterson report turns out to be as "fresh and exciting" as President Nixon finds it now. There is nothing very exciting about making public a blueprint for a new approach to foreign aid which recommends dismantling the present aid program, and then doing nothing more about it until next year; an orderly transition would have been difficult enough without openly inviting Congress to fall upon this year's aid appropriations with even more than its usual vengeance. Still less is there anything exciting about a proposal which encourages native congressional tendencies to scrap all foreign aid while offering as a substitute something which has not only proved unpersuasive to Congress in the past but which will depend for its effectiveness upon a lot more collaboration and coordination with international donors as well as beneficiaries than we have been able to elicit up to now.

"We believe that the U.S. role in international development will be as important in the future as it has ever been in the past," the Peterson task force said. Unhappily, we won't really know until at least a year from now whether Mr. Nixon agrees.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## The Case of Deputy Chau

President Nguyen Van Thieu of South Vietnam silenced another political foe last week under conditions that reflect discredit not only on the Saigon regime but also on the United States. Deputy Tran Ngoc Chau was sentenced to ten years of hard labor by a military court acting with questionable legality on charges that were of even more doubtful validity.

Chau had been dragged from his sanctuary in the National Assembly on the basis of a legislative petition that may have been fraudulently obtained and also unconstitutional. Several of the original petitioners subsequently withdrew their names. Leading members of the legislature have charged that in lifting Chau's legislative immunity, the president "discredited the National Assembly" and "tore up the constitution."

The military court, the legitimacy of which is also in question, convicted the

deputy on charges arising out of admitted contacts with a convicted Communist agent, his brother, although these contacts were approved by top American officials in South Vietnam. Several of these officials have testified in the United States that they believe Chau to be a loyal, patriotic South Vietnamese and certainly not a Communist. But the American mission in Vietnam failed to stand up in his defense.

The prosecution of Chau is only the latest incident in an intensified effort by Thieu to suppress opposition to his regime and to intimidate those South Vietnamese who favor some kind of compromise settlement of the war. Washington's acquiescence in such acts of repression undermines the credibility of Nixon's professed goal of achieving a negotiated peace in South Vietnam that will establish a government in Saigon representative of all of the people of South Vietnam.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Jarring Thant Talks

The return to New York of Gunnar Jarring to meet U Thant offers the thought that a new chapter might be opened in the search for a solution in the Middle East. The "mediator of the United Nations" has always said he would only take up again his mission on the basis of a consensus of the four powers. His convocation by the secretary-general could be translated, then, that such a consensus may have been obtained.

In spite of the relative diminution of the tension, the situation remains threatening and some counsels of moderation have been given [to both sides] by the United States

and France. It is evident, however, that these counsels will not suffice to restore calm. Only a veritable new diplomatic offensive will be able to dissipate the unrest.

—From *Le Figaro* (Paris).

### Beyond Square One

The Italian political situation has returned not to square one, but to a point much farther back. It is difficult to believe that the president of the senate [Amintore Fanfani] can succeed where [Mariano] Rumor and [Aldo] Moro failed. More likely, the choice of Fanfani is an extreme attempt to resolve an absurd and obscure crisis.

—From *Corriere Della Sera* (Milan).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

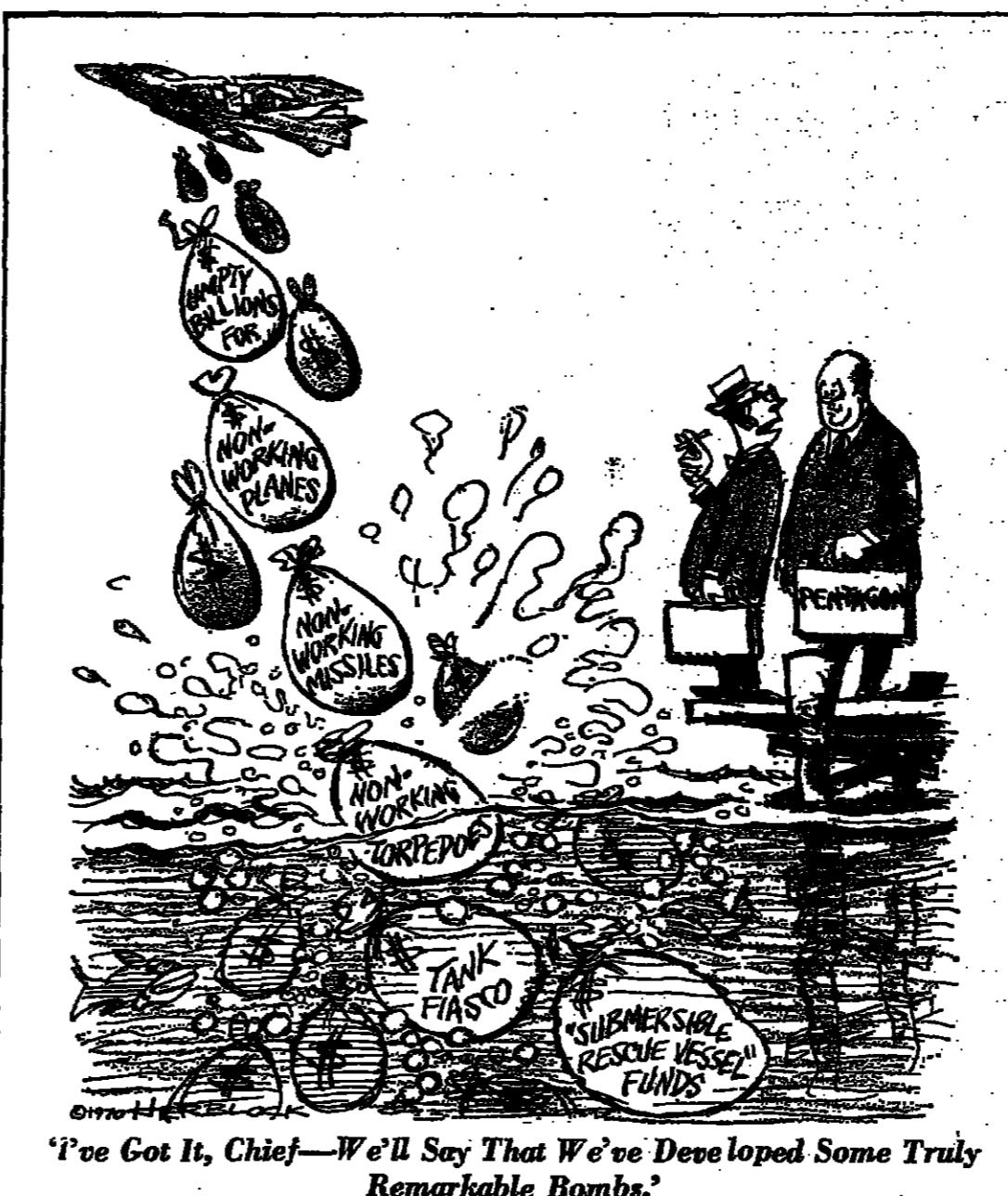
March 12, 1895

WASHINGTON—Surprise has been expressed at the State Department over Lord Curzon's speech in the House of Lords blaming the United States for delay in the settlement of the Turkish question. It is understood that a copy of the terms of the settlement has been dispatched by France for presentation to the American government, but this has not yet been delivered.

### Fifty Years Ago

March 12, 1920

LONDON—Mr. Oscar Wilde and Lord Alfred Douglas left London together yesterday morning. Mr. Wilde taking with him a considerable amount of luggage. So sudden was the departure that his destination is not positively known even by those who have a peculiar interest in his movements, though it is supposed he has gone to Paris, whither another of his intimate friends preceded him by a day or two.



## Time on Nobody's Hands

By C. L. Sulzberger

**PARIS.** — Time works against everyone in the Middle East and if no settlement is found this year a fourth round of warfare will almost inevitably explode. Both Egypt, the main Arab contestant, and Israel are being pushed to this conclusion for strikingly different reasons.

Nasser sees escalation as his last chance to retain control, apparently reckoning that although the military balance is adverse, he might force Russia to step in. Otherwise, there is a chance his own officer corps may drop him. The army doesn't seem to fancy escalation but Nasser has warned it may be necessary.

"We believe that the U.S. role in international development will be as important in the future as it has ever been in the past," the Peterson task force said. Unhappily, we won't really know until at least a year from now whether Mr. Nixon agrees.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

**Contempt of Court**

By Paul A. Freund

(Mr. Freund is Carl M. Loeb professor at Harvard and editor-in-chief of the multivolume "History of the Supreme Court.")

**CAMBRIDGE, Mass.** — In thinking of the disorders that have been taking place in courtrooms over the country, and the proper way to deal with them, I keep recalling a conversation in a plane leaving London a few years ago.

My seatmate introduced himself as a Latvian who had settled in England by way of South Africa. He recounted an item in the English press telling of a defendant who, on being invited to address the court before sentencing, uttered a tirade against the judge. At the end the judge adjourned court for 24 hours, saying he did not trust himself to impose sentence at that time. My companion then said, in a deeply stirred, almost reverential tone, "Where else in the world could you find such justice?"

The right blend of firmness and forbearance is as difficult to achieve as it is universally moving when it occurs.

For a century and a half, Congress and the federal courts have been concerned with the proper use of the power to hold a recalcitrant person in contempt of court. Three kinds of behavior have to be kept distinct.

One is conduct disrespectful to a judge but not occurring in his presence, such as a verbal attack in a newspaper.

In 1831 Congress enacted a law limiting the contempt power in such cases.

In the second class of cases—disobedience of an order—Congress again intervened.

Some federal judges were issuing injunction orders against strikers and when the strikers were charged with violating the injunction by obstructing or damaging their employer's property, they could be jailed for contempt. The Clayton Act of 1914 required a jury trial in such cases and limited the maximum sentence (unless the suit for injunction was brought by the United States). Similar restrictions on judges were included in the Civil Rights Acts of 1947 and 1967.

**Authority intact**

All this legislative activity left intact the judge's authority to deal with the final class of contempt—misbehavior in the courtroom itself.

Even in the case of courtroom misbehavior, however, there have been misgivings about the power of the judge alone to impose lengthy imprisonment.

A majority of the Supreme Court in 1968 decided that a sentence of more than six months would require a jury trial, but whether this limit applies to the aggregate

ment while minimizing the chance of Soviet intervention. This is harder to accomplish now.

That a desperate Israel could blow up the High Aswan Dam and destroy the Nile Valley is not doubted; but the world would be appalled. Nevertheless, perhaps to remind Nasser that his country is naked, last year the Israelis flooded mines down the Nile—but, like Moses, they got caught in the bulrushes.

To protect their political and military investment, the Russians could blow up flying planes and could even train Egyptians to use missiles to smash Nasser's new Soviet equipment while minimizing the chance of Soviet intervention. This is harder to accomplish now.

That a desperate Israel could blow up the High Aswan Dam and destroy the Nile Valley is not doubted; but the world would be appalled. Nevertheless, perhaps to remind Nasser that his country is naked, last year the Israelis flooded mines down the Nile—but, like Moses, they got caught in the bulrushes.

To protect their political and military investment, the Russians could blow up flying planes and could even train Egyptians to use missiles to smash Nasser's new Soviet equipment while minimizing the chance of Soviet intervention. This is harder to accomplish now.

That a desperate Israel could blow up the High Aswan Dam and destroy the Nile Valley is not doubted; but the world would be appalled. Nevertheless, perhaps to remind Nasser that his country is naked, last year the Israelis flooded mines down the Nile—but, like Moses, they got caught in the bulrushes.

To protect their political and military investment, the Russians could blow up flying planes and could even train Egyptians to use missiles to smash Nasser's new Soviet equipment while minimizing the chance of Soviet intervention. This is harder to accomplish now.

That a desperate Israel could blow up the High Aswan Dam and destroy the Nile Valley is not doubted; but the world would be appalled. Nevertheless, perhaps to remind Nasser that his country is naked, last year the Israelis flooded mines down the Nile—but, like Moses, they got caught in the bulrushes.

To protect their political and military investment, the Russians could blow up flying planes and could even train Egyptians to use missiles to smash Nasser's new Soviet equipment while minimizing the chance of Soviet intervention. This is harder to accomplish now.

That a desperate Israel could blow up the High Aswan Dam and destroy the Nile Valley is not doubted; but the world would be appalled. Nevertheless, perhaps to remind Nasser that his country is naked, last year the Israelis flooded mines down the Nile—but, like Moses, they got caught in the bulrushes.

To protect their political and military investment, the Russians could blow up flying planes and could even train Egyptians to use missiles to smash Nasser's new Soviet equipment while minimizing the chance of Soviet intervention. This is harder to accomplish now.

That a desperate Israel could blow up the High Aswan Dam and destroy the Nile Valley is not doubted; but the world would be appalled. Nevertheless, perhaps to remind Nasser that his country is naked, last year the Israelis flooded mines down the Nile—but, like Moses, they got caught in the bulrushes.

To protect their political and military investment, the Russians could blow up flying planes and could even train Egyptians to use missiles to smash Nasser's new Soviet equipment while minimizing the chance of Soviet intervention. This is harder to accomplish now.

That a desperate Israel could blow up the High Aswan Dam and destroy the Nile Valley is not doubted; but the world would be appalled. Nevertheless, perhaps to remind Nasser that his country is naked, last year the Israelis flooded mines down the Nile—but, like Moses, they got caught in the bulrushes.

To protect their political and military investment, the Russians could blow up flying planes and could even train Egyptians to use missiles to smash Nasser's new Soviet equipment while minimizing the chance of Soviet intervention. This is harder to accomplish now.

That a desperate Israel could blow up the High Aswan Dam and destroy the Nile Valley is not doubted; but the world would be appalled. Nevertheless, perhaps to remind Nasser that his country is naked, last year the Israelis flooded mines down the Nile—but, like Moses, they got caught in the bulrushes.

## Segregation at the Top

### D.C.'s Lily-White Clubs

By Haynes Johnson

**WASHINGTON.** — If everybody in government service who has belonged or does belong to restricted golf clubs were to leave the service, this city would have the highest rate of unemployment of any in the country. —Richard M. Nixon, Jan. 30, 1970.

The President put his finger on the issue: in the nation's capital many of the men who make Washington—and America—move are members of clubs where the only black face one sees is the butler bearing the drink or the locker-room attendant bringing the towel.

Past and present, their ranks have included presidents and cabinet officers, senators and congressmen, Supreme Court justices and diplomats, Republicans and Democrats, political conservatives and liberals.

Whatever their private attitudes about race or religion or their public positions on discriminatory practices, whatever their official responsibilities, they are perpetuating perhaps the last preserve of outright prejudice in Washington. They comprise a privileged—and closed—club.

The latest compilation of present high-ranking members of the government who are listed as members of restrictive clubs would include at least two Supreme Court justices, the secretary of state, the secretary of defense, the attorney general, the secretary of housing and urban development, the secretary of the Air Force, assorted generals, admirals, senators and congressmen.

Any such list is fresh testimony to an old story in Washington.

Despite all the changes that have transformed this essentially Southern city in outlook to a cosmopolitan world center, basic attitudes have changed little. "We started at zero and we're still at zero," said a black aide to the capital's mayor, Walter Washington. "All that's happened is the whites have tried to accommodate us."

Nowhere is the pervasive nature of prejudice more clearly displayed than in Washington's private clubs.

**Jews Also Barred**

"Basically, it's a closed society as far as Negroes go, and, in some cases, as far as Jews are concerned, no matter how prominent they may be," says Bertram L. Keys Jr., executive secretary of the Human Relations Commission.

An attempt by The Washington Post to gather information brought little response. Of 17 clubs in suburban Maryland and three of the most prestigious private ones in Washington, only one responded.

The latest compilation of present high-ranking members of the government who are listed as members of restrictive clubs would include at least two Supreme Court justices, the secretary of state, the secretary of defense, the attorney general, the secretary of housing and urban development, the secretary of the Air Force, assorted generals, admirals, senators and congressmen.

But critics make other points.

If it were merely a question of social amenities, the clubs would not be an issue. But they are places where important business is transacted, where key professional contacts are made. Those who are excluded are thus cut off from a large part of both the decision-making and economic process.

Prominent officials react defensively to questioning about their club membership. They are members because the sports facilities are superb... or because it is pleasant and relaxing... or because they worked hard to provide a better atmosphere for their families.

They resent any imputation of personal prejudice. Then, always, they will raise one point. Among the rights of every American is one that particularly applies to them—the right to associate with whom one chooses. The private club, whose membership includes many high government officials, former government ambassadors, foreign country officials, ambassadors of foreign countries, high-ranking members of the armed forces and a club which two years ago had as honorary members the President and Vice-President, two ex-Presidents, Chevy Chase, its president said,

"does not have any restrictive policies as to the race, religion, ethnic background or ancestry of its members or of guests of its members."

**Letters**

## U.S. and Africa

President Nixon intimates one policy for Africa in his State of the World message; Secretary of State Rogers states quite another during his African tour.

Africans feel intensely insulted by this double talk and wonder what the U.S. government must think of their leaders. The icing on this sour-dough cake is the acid-biting amendment that passed Congress so handily.

America's already plummeting relations with Africa appear increasingly hypothetical in view of this legislation. Somebody in our government must realize that if American policy is ever to receive a modicum of respect from African nations, America must begin to reform racial problems at home. Instead we appear to be doing just the opposite.

Perhaps it would have been wiser for Mr. Rogers to have visited Ethiopia instead of touring Africa.

# The Case for Drastic Reform of American Ph. D. Degrees

By Israel Shenker

**NEW YORK (NYT)**—A group of graduate school deans met in Washington recently to set a trap for what the philosopher William James, back in 1903, called "The Ph.D. Octopus."

Under the auspices of the Council of Graduate Schools, the deans suggested guidelines for a doctor of arts degree—not to rival, not to undermine, but to supplement the doctor of philosophy.

The new degree would reward (and qualify) those who planned to make a career in undergraduate college teaching.

Carnegie-Mellon University in Pittsburgh did not wait for the guidelines, and candidates there for the doctor of arts degree are at work on applied research projects in curriculum development. The first D.A.'s graduated last June.

Overhaul and drastic reform of the Ph.D.—first awarded in this country by Yale in 1861—are in the air. In an unpublished report to the trustees of Vassar College, who were pondering the notion of a graduate school at Vassar, Dr. Charles Frankel, professor of philosophy at Columbia University, and his assistant, Margaret Betz, maintained:

"The degree of doctor of philosophy has been turned into something much pettier, very often, than the terms 'doctor' and 'philosophy' imply. For many students it is a test of endurance more than a test of intellect."

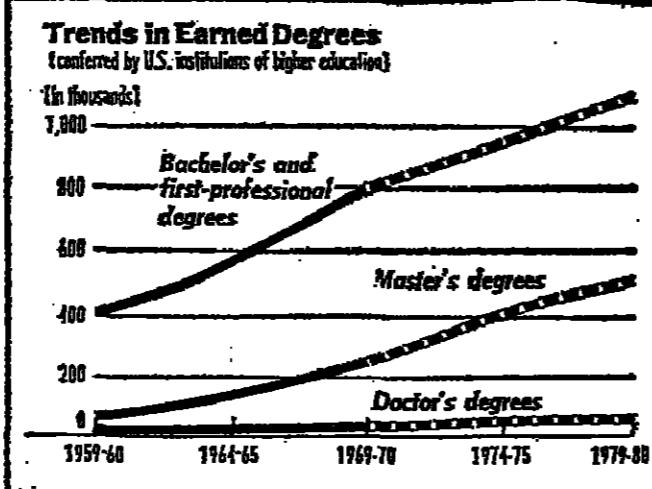
Dr. Alan Simpson, the president of Vassar, who got his doctorate in history, agrees.

"Six years of my life were devoted to one year—1688-1689," he said. "It was an important year in history, granted, but it was only one year."

"You can have a man studying the herring industry from 1590 to 1600 in Scandinavia, and when that young man gets his Ph.D. and is employed by a university, the first request he makes of the dean is: 'May I teach the herring industry from 1590 to 1600 in Scandinavia?'"

This herring "maven" is the sort of scholar Michael J. Brennan, dean of the graduate school at Brown University, calls "a specialist in his dissertation."

**William James attacked "octopus."**



Though the Ph.D. is a research degree, one study indicated that 70 percent of recipients never publish and 20 percent publish only occasionally. Dean Brennan summed it up by saying that the 30 percent who do publish, many "have contributed to the consumption of paper and ink in the form of marginal journal articles."

The most critical problem may be the degree's unsuitability as a preparation for college teaching.

For those who have completed the marathon apprenticeship for university teaching, the Ph.D. is a union card. But there are many not interested in teaching and they are often required to teach on their way to the degree. Many not gifted at teaching wind up teaching. Those not interested in original research have to do it nonetheless.

Back in 1947 the President's Commission on Higher Education said:

"College teaching is the only major learned profession for which there does not exist a well-defined program of preparation directed toward developing the skills which it is essential for the practitioner to possess."

"The college teacher is the forgotten man," said Alvin H. Proctor, a member of the executive committee of the Council of Graduate Schools. But the college teacher is also being remembered—and there are many proposals for helping him make the grade.

Herbert Weisinger, dean of the graduate school at the State University of New York at Stony Brook (L.I.),

has proposed the granting of Ph.D.'s to students who have finished all requirements save the dissertation—and who then teach two years in a community or four-year college. His rationale is that colleges need people interested in teaching, and "the only degree which counts is the Ph.D."

Dean Brennan argued for "new teaching degree" specifically for prospective college teachers. "A mere paint job on existing master's or doctoral degrees simply will not do," he warned.

For the graduate school that Vassar was considering, Dr. Frankel and his aide suggested the elimination of the doctoral thesis in favor of four or five essays "on significant themes, and representing a sustained intellectual performance." Dr. Frankel is adamant against the notion of a new doctorate to be added to the Ph.D.

Syracuse University is a late convert to the Frankel position. In 1946, Syracuse began doctor of social science program—de-emphasizing specialization in favor of broader training. But the 186th—and last—such degree was awarded last June, and word was sent to the 185 that they could now get a Ph.D. in exchange for the D.S.S.s—just for the asking. Most of the 186 asked.

## New Yale Degree

Yale, which has eliminated standardized Ph.D. examinations, opposes proliferation of the doctoral form, and indeed all but eliminated traditional master's degrees. To meet the demand for qualified college teachers, Yale then introduced not a new doctorate but a new master's—master of philosophy (M.Phil.). Candidates must complete all doctoral requirements except the dissertation.

Lending irony to the reforming drive is a controversy over whether there is a glut of Ph.D.'s. While more and more students have come to see the Ph.D. as necessary, the demand for Ph.D.'s and the financial support for graduate students have been cut by universities, industries and government.

Dissenters hold that the surplus is illusory. Dean Weisinger said: "There are a hell of a lot of colleges that need good people. But we set the wrong standards, and try to place our students only at colleges that we consider 'good.'

Eventually, scholars and administrators may turn their attention to the problem of post-doctoral education. There are already about 15,000 post-doctoral students at American universities, and their ardor may some day be rewarded in suitable—say a doctor's doctor's degree.

## PARIS MOVIES: 'Hoa-Binh', a Poignant Drama Set in Vietnam

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

**PARIS**, March 12.—Raoul Coutard, the New Wave cameraman who photographed "Z" and many a Godard movie, debuts with honor to direct "Hoa-Binh" (at the "Lincoln"). His initial film reveals him as an expert after ex scene, the peer of those with whom he has been dealing.

Coutard has taken the Vietnamese conflict as his subject, but his approach differs from the customary treatment Vietnam has hitherto received.

His scenario relates the plight of a humble native family, separated by the war. The scene is in the North, where the father of the clan fled to join the Viet Cong. His wife dies soon thereafter. Thus, their 11-year-old son is left to shift for himself and his baby sister. The ex-



Phi Lan, the boy in Coutard's "Hoa-Binh."

periences of this plucky youngster, told with an honest simplicity in documentary fashion, make "Hoa-Binh" a moving drama. Photographed with distinctive

artistry in bright colors, the film provides a graphic vision of the war-torn countryside and the life of the beleaguered capital. The performance of Phi Lan as the courageous

little boy is so poignant as to be absolutely irresistible. Political issues crumble before the direct, human appeal. The purity of such acting is as rare as it is exquisite. Here is a film not to be missed.

The Hollywood chase moves into space in "Marooned" (in English at the Paris). Astronauts are stranded in a defective airship which after five months in orbit is unable to land. Gregory Peck, ground director of the mission, keeps broadcasting commands to the trio on high. It is really a dreadful situation, likely to induce claustrophobia in the observer. And the dialogue is nagging, monotonous.

Bernard Shaw once complained that the Hollywood movies spent most of their time showing people getting in and out of automobiles. In Jean-Pierre Mocky's latest, "Solo," "Solo" has to do with a gang of baby terrorists, a band of angry teen-agers, dedicated to the proposition of exterminating affluent men of affairs. Towards the conclusion, a whole cargo of tired businessmen, carousing in a smart supper club, is blown sky-high. The destroyers then escape over the border to plot further Babbit-bombings. Distrust in the anarchistic diaper brigade leads to

Rare Gounod Work

Gounod's rarely performed "Reine de Saba" is being revived March 20 and 22 in a new production by Gabriel Courtet at the Théâtre du Capitole in Toulouse, with Suzanne Sarroca in the main role.

**GRAMMY FOR BEST ALBUM GOES TO BLOOD, SWEAT AND TEARS**

**NEW YORK**, March 12 (UPI)—Blood, Sweat and Tears pushed aside the Beatles and Johnny Cash to win the Grammy award last night for winning the best album of 1969.

The record of the year will not be announced until the academy presents its annual television show on May 7.

Joe South received a Grammy, a gold-plated trophy resembling the old horn-type phonograph, for writing the best song of the year, "Games People Play." South's song won the award for the best contemporary song.

A new group known as Cros-

by, Stills and Nash won a Grammy for the recording industry's equivalent of Hollywood's Oscar, for the best new artist of 1969.

The record of the year will not be announced until the academy presents its annual television show on May 7.

Joe South received a Grammy, a gold-plated trophy resembling the old horn-type phonograph, for writing the best song of the year, "Games People Play." South's song won the award for the best contemporary song.

Aretha Franklin ("Share Your Love With Me") and Joe Simon ("The Chokin' Kind") won awards as best female and male vocalists, while the Isley Brothers received a Grammy for the best rhythm and blues performance by a group for "It's Your Thing."

Other major awards:

\*\*\*

The Grand-Théâtre of Bordeaux will give the first performances in French March 13, 14 and 15 of "The Plough and the Stars" by the American composer Eli Siegmeyer. The work, based on the Sean O'Casey play, had its first performance last year at Louisiana State University. Robert Herwig will conduct the Bordeaux performances and the deities are performed by the Isley Brothers conducting the Berlin Philharmonic.

Other major awards:

\*\*\*

The Grand-Théâtre of Bordeaux will give the first performances in French March 13, 14 and 15 of "The Plough and the Stars" by the American composer Eli Siegmeyer. The work, based on the Sean O'Casey play, had its first performance last year at Louisiana State University. Robert Herwig will conduct the Bordeaux performances and the deities are performed by the Isley Brothers conducting the Berlin Philharmonic.

Other major awards:

\*\*\*

A new ballet by Cranko for his Stuttgart company has had its premiere at the Hamburg State Theater and will be repeated March 19. The "Nebel" (Fog), which uses compositions of Debussy, shares the program with Kenneth MacMillan's choreography of "Miss Julie" based on the Strindberg play. Margot Fonteyn will make her guest appearances with the company March 14 and 20 during the Odette/Odile role of Swan Lake."

Rafael Kubelik will be the conductor for a new production of "Jenůfa" on March 17 at Munich's National Theater. Günther Rennert is the stage director and Alfred Krämer and Liselotte Eder did the sets and costumes.

"Querillas," a new play by Bertold Brecht ("The Deputy" and "The Soldiers") will have simultaneous premieres at the end of April at the Freie Theater in Berlin, staged by Wolfgang Ullrich, and at the Wittenberg State Theater, by Peter Piltzsch. The drama is said to make the point that, to

success, revolutionaries have to work from the inside of the government apparatus rather than from the periphery, and is set in the United States. Hochhuth's third play is described as "neither a historical drama nor a documentary piece; not a reproduction of happenings, but a projection of possibilities."

The exhibition entitled "Covent Garden 1966-70," consisting of designs, costumes, models and items of scenery from some of the productions of the Royal Opera House's opera and ballet companies since the war, will be mounted at the Central Library, Swiss Cottage, London N.W. 3 April 1-22.

The Swiss premiere of Ernst Krenz's "Karl V" is scheduled for March 21 at the Zurich Opera in a production by Imre Moszkowics with Rodolfo Hernández in the title role. Subsequent performances will be March 24 and 26.

The Swiss premiere of Ernst Krenz's "Karl V" is scheduled for March 21 at the Zurich Opera in a production by Imre Moszkowics with Rodolfo Hernández in the title role. Subsequent performances will be March 24 and 26.

The Swiss premiere of Ernst Krenz's "Karl V" is scheduled for March 21 at the Zurich Opera in a production by Imre Moszkowics with Rodolfo Hernández in the title role. Subsequent performances will be March 24 and 26.

The Swiss premiere of Ernst Krenz's "Karl V" is scheduled for March 21 at the Zurich Opera in a production by Imre Moszkowics with Rodolfo Hernández in the title role. Subsequent performances will be March 24 and 26.

The Swiss premiere of Ernst Krenz's "Karl V" is scheduled for March 21 at the Zurich Opera in a production by Imre Moszkowics with Rodolfo Hernández in the title role. Subsequent performances will be March 24 and 26.

The Swiss premiere of Ernst Krenz's "Karl V" is scheduled for March 21 at the Zurich Opera in a production by Imre Moszkowics with Rodolfo Hernández in the title role. Subsequent performances will be March 24 and 26.

The Swiss premiere of Ernst Krenz's "Karl V" is scheduled for March 21 at the Zurich Opera in a production by Imre Moszkowics with Rodolfo Hernández in the title role. Subsequent performances will be March 24 and 26.

The Swiss premiere of Ernst Krenz's "Karl V" is scheduled for March 21 at the Zurich Opera in a production by Imre Moszkowics with Rodolfo Hernández in the title role. Subsequent performances will be March 24 and 26.

The Swiss premiere of Ernst Krenz's "Karl V" is scheduled for March 21 at the Zurich Opera in a production by Imre Moszkowics with Rodolfo Hernández in the title role. Subsequent performances will be March 24 and 26.

The Swiss premiere of Ernst Krenz's "Karl V" is scheduled for March 21 at the Zurich Opera in a production by Imre Moszkowics with Rodolfo Hernández in the title role. Subsequent performances will be March 24 and 26.

The Swiss premiere of Ernst Krenz's "Karl V" is scheduled for March 21 at the Zurich Opera in a production by Imre Moszkowics with Rodolfo Hernández in the title role. Subsequent performances will be March 24 and 26.

The Swiss premiere of Ernst Krenz's "Karl V" is scheduled for March 21 at the Zurich Opera in a production by Imre Moszkowics with Rodolfo Hernández in the title role. Subsequent performances will be March 24 and 26.

The Swiss premiere of Ernst Krenz's "Karl V" is scheduled for March 21 at the Zurich Opera in a production by Imre Moszkowics with Rodolfo Hernández in the title role. Subsequent performances will be March 24 and 26.

The Swiss premiere of Ernst Krenz's "Karl V" is scheduled for March 21 at the Zurich Opera in a production by Imre Moszkowics with Rodolfo Hernández in the title role. Subsequent performances will be March 24 and 26.

The Swiss premiere of Ernst Krenz's "Karl V" is scheduled for March 21 at the Zurich Opera in a production by Imre Moszkowics with Rodolfo Hernández in the title role. Subsequent performances will be March 24 and 26.

The Swiss premiere of Ernst Krenz's "Karl V" is scheduled for March 21 at the Zurich Opera in a production by Imre Moszkowics with Rodolfo Hernández in the title role. Subsequent performances will be March 24 and 26.

The Swiss premiere of Ernst Krenz's "Karl V" is scheduled for March 21 at the Zurich Opera in a production by Imre Moszkowics with Rodolfo Hernández in the title role. Subsequent performances will be March 24 and 26.

The Swiss premiere of Ernst Krenz's "Karl V" is scheduled for March 21 at the Zurich Opera in a production by Imre Moszkowics with Rodolfo Hernández in the title role. Subsequent performances will be March 24 and 26.

The Swiss premiere of Ernst Krenz's "Karl V" is scheduled for March 21 at the Zurich Opera in a production by Imre Moszkowics with Rodolfo Hernández in the title role. Subsequent performances will be March 24 and 26.

The Swiss premiere of Ernst Krenz's "Karl V" is scheduled for March 21 at the Zurich Opera in a production by Imre Moszkowics with Rodolfo Hernández in the title role. Subsequent performances will be March 24 and 26.

The Swiss premiere of Ernst Krenz's "Karl V" is scheduled for March 21 at the Zurich Opera in a production by Imre Moszkowics with Rodolfo Hernández in the title role. Subsequent performances will be March 24 and 26.

The Swiss premiere of Ernst Krenz's "Karl V" is scheduled for March 21 at the Zurich Opera in a production by Imre Moszkowics with Rodolfo Hernández in the title role. Subsequent performances will be March 24 and 26.

The Swiss premiere of Ernst Krenz's "Karl V" is scheduled for March 21 at the Zurich Opera in a production by Imre Moszkowics with Rodolfo Hernández in the title role. Subsequent performances will be March 24 and 26.

The Swiss premiere of Ernst Krenz's "Karl V" is scheduled for March 21 at the Zurich Opera in a production by Imre Moszkowics with Rodolfo Hernández in the title role. Subsequent performances will be March 24 and 26.

The Swiss premiere of Ernst Krenz's "Karl V" is scheduled for March 21 at the Zurich Opera in a production by Imre Moszkowics with Rodolfo Hernández in the title role. Subsequent performances will be March 24 and 26.

The Swiss premiere of Ernst Krenz's "Karl V" is scheduled for March 21 at the Zurich Opera in a production by Imre Moszkowics with Rodolfo Hernández in the title role. Subsequent performances will be March 24 and 26.

The Swiss premiere of Ernst Krenz's "Karl V" is scheduled for March 21 at the Zurich Opera in a



## BUSINESS

**Herald Tribune**

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1970

## FINANCE

Page 9

**New U.S. Bill On Foreign Accounts Set****Outlandish Nitpicking Charged to Treasury**

WASHINGTON, March 12 (Reuters) — The Treasury Department has a new draft of legislation to combat the use of foreign bank accounts and has requested the House Banking Committee to delay action on its bill, committee chairman Wright Patman, D., Texas, announced today.

He said that the Treasury's recent throw "the deliberations on the legislation into confusion." The committee has already completed hearings on its bill.

Rep. Patman said that Assistant Attorney General Eugene Rose and Justice Department representatives will now have to testify on the new draft.

He said that confusion over the bill has been compounded because the Treasury has not yet shown the new bill to the Justice Department, which was to have been fully involved in enforcing the provisions designed to prevent U.S. firms' use of foreign bank accounts for tax evasion and other illegal purposes.

The Treasury's position on this legislation has been marked by indecision and outlandish language," Rep. Patman said.

Whether it has been their intention or not, the Treasury's actions have resulted in a weakening of the chances for the passage of the type of legislation necessary to control the illegal use of these foreign accounts."

A committee spokesman later today said that after a quick study of the new draft it appeared that the Treasury wanted to give the Secretary wider discretion regarding what record keeping procedures banks would have to maintain under the bill.

Mr. Bessides said today that the bill proposed by the committee does not give the Treasury and Justice departments enough flexibility in administration of the bill and would be a burden on U.S. banks.

Rep. Patman's bill had generally aimed that banks keep microfilm records of large transfers of funds. The spokesman said a 13-13 committee vote this morning sustained Mr. Patman in his request to postpone deliberations on his bill.

**ROA Asks Reduction in U.S.-Europe Rates**

NEW YORK, March 12 (AP)— ROA Global Communications Inc. announced yesterday it has filed with the Federal Communications Commission for a reduction in rates for private leased channels between the United States and Europe.

The proposed reductions would lower Telex rates to 25 European countries 15 percent, to \$2.55 from \$3.00. Rates for a variety of cable leased channels to 17 European countries would be reduced more than 20 percent. Expanded telephone capacity was cited as making the cuts possible.

Mutual Fund Dealers, Brokers, Salesmen, etc.

The most sellable item in investment history:

**BankFunds**

tomorrow's way to invest

Highest Commissions, overrides, additional benefits  
Write in confidence to:  
Suite 601, 400 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.  
This offer not available in the U.S.



Robert E. Soden

**PEOPLE IN BUSINESS**

Monsanto has announced that Robert E. Soden, Brussels-based managing director, chemicals and plastics Europe, has also become managing director of Monsanto Chemicals Ltd. in Britain. He succeeds John C. Carroll, chairman of Monsanto Chemicals and of Monsanto Textiles Ltd.

Walter R. Buselinger, marketing manager, paper and board, for International Paper's European region, has been named director of marketing for the region, replacing Adrian E. Boller.

**Britain Reported Setting Out Terms For EEC Entry**

BRUSSELS, March 12 (UPI)—George Thomson, who will head Britain's negotiating team in membership talks with the Common Market, today laid down three important conditions for British entry into the community.

Informed sources said Mr. Thomson, Minister in Charge of European Affairs, told Belgian Foreign Minister Pierre Harmel that Britain:

• Expected to play a "full and equal part" in discussion of European political integration once membership talks begin. These talks are due to start by July.

• Wants a one-year "period of initiation" before making any substantial cuts in British duties on EEC exports, to allow members of the European Free Trade Association, of which Britain is a member, to make their own arrangements with the community.

• Expects full voting rights, with certain minor exceptions, in community decisions taken during the transitional period of membership.

The sources said Mr. Thomson and Mr. Harmel, current chairman of the EEC's Council of Ministers, did not discuss a specific date for opening membership negotiations during their three hours of talks.

Mr. Thomson, however, stressed Britain's desire for "substantive" discussions on membership before the start of the summer vacation.

Mr. Bessides said today that the bill proposed by the committee does not give the Treasury and Justice departments enough flexibility in administration of the bill and would be a burden on U.S. banks.

Rep. Patman's bill had generally aimed that banks keep microfilm records of large transfers of funds. The spokesman said a 13-13 committee vote this morning sustained Mr. Patman in his request to postpone deliberations on his bill.

**ROA Asks Reduction in U.S.-Europe Rates**

NEW YORK, March 12 (AP)— ROA Global Communications Inc. announced yesterday it has filed with the Federal Communications Commission for a reduction in rates for private leased channels between the United States and Europe.

The proposed reductions would lower Telex rates to 25 European countries 15 percent, to \$2.55 from \$3.00. Rates for a variety of cable leased channels to 17 European countries would be reduced more than 20 percent. Expanded telephone capacity was cited as making the cuts possible.

Mutual Fund Dealers, Brokers, Salesmen, etc.

The most sellable item in investment history:

**BankFunds**

tomorrow's way to invest

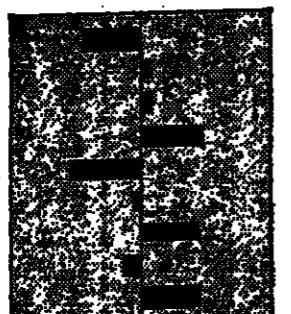
Highest Commissions, overrides, additional benefits  
Write in confidence to:  
Suite 601, 400 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.  
This offer not available in the U.S.

For the Investor who requires a worldwide viewpoint

**International Stock Price Indices**

Percentage of change January 31, 1969—January 30, 1970

UNITED STATES - 21.4  
EUROSYNDICAT + 0.7  
AUSTRALIA + 1.1  
JAPAN + 27.2  
UNITED KINGDOM - 21.1  
GERMANY - 3.7  
FRANCE + 24.1  
NETHERLANDS - 5.3  
ITALY + 19.8



60 100 140

**MODEL, ROLAND & Co., INC.**  
NEW YORK BOSTON SAN FRANCISCO LONDON PARIS

Members New York Stock Exchange  
and other principal securities exchanges

**IT&T Revenues, Earnings Set More Records in 1969**

NEW YORK, March 12 (Special) — International Telephone and Telegraph Corp. racked up a tenth straight year of sales and earnings records in 1969, the firm reported last night.

Net profits climbed 16 percent in the year to \$243 million, or \$2.90 a share, from the \$204 million, or \$2.62 a share, earned in 1968.

Sales and revenue rose 16 percent to \$5.5 billion from \$4.7 billion.

IT & T chairman and president Harold S. Geneen noted in a report to shareholders that the record-level results were "achieved during a period of uncertainty and stress in significant sectors of the national economy."

He said consumer-oriented service areas accounted for 38 percent of IT & T sales last year, up from 15 percent six years ago, while manufacturing operations "have slipped to 57 percent with utility operations taking up the remainder."

In the manufacturing sector, the order backlog totaled \$1.8 billion at the end of 1969, compared with \$1.6 billion the year before.

Spending for plant and equipment last year was at a record \$613 million, up 28 percent from the \$400 million level of 1968. Of the 1969 total, 63 percent was financed through retained earnings and depreciation, the company said.

**City Investing**

NEW YORK, March 12 (NYT). — City Investing Co. set new records with a 61.8 percent increase in earnings for the nine months ended Jan. 31 on a sales gain of 54 percent with third fiscal quarter results up 17.7 and 51.9 percent, respectively, the diversified industrial company disclosed yesterday.

Net income for the quarter to Jan. 31 amounted to \$17.84 million, or 82 cents a share, against \$15.15 million, or 82 cents a share, a year earlier.

Net sales and operating revenues rose to \$109.82 million from \$73.33 million, bringing the nine-month volume to \$374.19 million, up from \$242.84 million for the prior year's period. Net income for the nine months rose to \$60.45 million, or \$1.74 a share, from \$31.17 million, or \$1.23 a share, a year earlier.

Figures for the previous year are expected to reflect the two-for-one stock split and the 2 percent stock

dividend distributed early in 1969. Capital gains from sale of real estate and investments contributed 39 percent to third-quarter income against 42 percent last year and for the nine months contributed 37 percent, against 35 percent a year earlier.

The more specific of two hope

ful forecasts came from Herbert Stein, a member of the President's Council of Economic Advisors. In

a speech in Miami, Fla., Mr. Stein

said that the administration's re

strictive program is working and

that by summertime there might

be "downward pressure on prices

and the rate of price inflation

would visibly diminish."

Consequently, in an appearance

before a Senate subcommittee

Treasury Under-Secretary Charles E. Walker echoed Mr.

Stein's general assessment.

Marked Shift

"We are moving on the road down

to wage-price stability," Mr. Walker said. "... and the return may not be necessary so long as some observers predict." He added that in the last six weeks "there has been a marked shift in inflationary psychology," reflected in lower interest rates.

"I think the prime [bank lend

ing] rate is going to come down," he said. "I don't know when, but it will be a happy day when it comes." But he rejected a suggestion by Sen. William Proxmire, D., Wis., that he try to "jawbone" the prime rate down.

Mr. Walker's optimism met a sharp challenge from Democratic senators and from New York econo

mist Pierre A. Rinfret.

Following Mr. Walker to the witness stand, Mr. Rinfret told a

Senate Banking and Currency subcom

mittee that the nation "is gett

ing ready for a huge expansion

that will not slow inflation without

credit controls."

Mr. Rinfret offered a 12-point

program that would curb consumer

credit through direct controls, lim

itations on the use of credit

cards, and curbs on loans through

the banking system for the pur

pose of financing production. He

suggested continued emphasis on

voluntary ways of channelling more

money into housing.

Sen. Walter F. Mondale, D., Minn., and Sen. Proxmire heatedly

debated the merits of the

proposal.

Non-durable goods manufacturers

showed slight cutbacks in invent

ories also.

The inventories of durable goods

manufacturers continued to grow,

however, increasing \$430 million

in January to \$33.38 billion. This

follows a \$470 million increase the

month previous.

A Commerce Department official

said he was surprised with the

promptness with which business

men have adjusted their invent

ories to the current economic

climate. "They are not normally

so prompt in a slowdown," he

said, but would not speculate on

the reason for the quickness of

the reduction.

Total sales gains for January

increased, showing a \$30 million

increase over the previous month.

This compares with a \$10 million

increase in December. The January

increase brought total sales to

\$104.67 billion.

The January sales changes were

relatively small for all three major

levels of business—manufacturing,

wholesaling, and retailing.

Manufacturing sales have shown

declines for the past three months,

dropping \$160 million to \$55.18 bil

lion in January. Retail sales

dropped \$120 million to \$230 bil

lion and wholesaling increased

slightly to \$20.18 billion from a dip

in December, where it was \$20.06 billion.

Revised figures showed that

seasonally adjusted sales for 1969

totaled \$1.24 trillion against sales

of \$

## SILVER! BELLIES!

are Swinging Markets for  
COMMODITY TRADERS

With daily ranges up to \$30 or more,  
Silver and Pork Bellies can swing  
from the floor to the sky, from present  
levels. Granite, Oil, Copper, Cotton and  
Cotton are breaking out. Now is the  
time to get into fast-moving com-  
modities. Call or write for free  
bulletin and recent trading bulletins.

### COMMODITY FUTURES FORECAST

90 W. Bay, New York 10007, U.S.A.

#### MANAGED ACCOUNTS

(COMMODITIES)

Personal management under identified  
trading conditions. No fees or com-  
missions. Trading in commodity futures  
The solicitation of clients is made  
only by prospectus, copies of which may be obtained  
from the undersigned except in those states  
where it is unauthorized or is not legally  
permitted.

### COMMODITY FUTURES FORECAST

90 W. Bay, New York 10007, U.S.A.

**UNITED GROWTH FUND**

LONG-TERM,  
STABLE GROWTH

THROUGH REAL ESTATE

A unique, balanced fund which  
coordinates investments between  
real estate and securities. UGF  
is the first international no-load  
fund (no sales charges) which  
means all your capital begins  
earning immediately.

Price March 9, 1970: U.S. \$1.43.

Appreciation since January 1,  
1968: 43%.

U.S. INVESTMENT SERVICES

(New York, London, Zurich)

Information Services Office  
10000 Zurich, Switzerland

Enclosed is \$  
to open my  
account. (Make check payable to United  
Growth Fund)

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_

Country \_\_\_\_\_

Ex-Sale FREE Financial Newsletter

Send UGF Prospectus

### European Gold Markets

March 12, 1970  
Open Close Change  
London ..... 35.00 35.65 Unchanged  
Zurich ..... 35.00 35.65 Unchanged  
Paris (12.5 kilo) ... 35.37 35.20 -0.06  
U.S. dollars per ounce.

### European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices  
in local currencies)

Amsterdam

Alkmaar ..... 52.40

Algembank ..... 24.42

Amro-Bank ..... 52.50

Amsterdam ..... 10.70

Banque ..... 12.50

Bank ..... 12.50

Den Haag ..... 76.50

Haarlem ..... 176.50

H.A.V. ..... 10.70

Hilversum ..... 4.90

Hooogeveen ..... 113

I.O.S. Ltd. ..... 511/4

I.P.C. ..... 12.50

Ned. Kabel ..... 336

Philips new. ..... 45.10

Philips ..... 45.10

Prinsen ..... 12.50

Rotterdam ..... 134.70

Unilever ..... 104.20

Veneza ..... 75.50

Wet. Wk. ..... 13/1

Wet. Wk. ..... 15/6

Brussels

Flat ..... 3.20

Arbed ..... 4.26

Ad. & Min. .... 2,184

Coch-Chegues ..... 1,428

Lafrance ..... 403

Monte ..... 1,425

Petrofina ..... 1,200

Lambert ..... 1,200

Gas ..... 1,200

Furn. ..... 2,220

St. Vinc. .... 3,682

Terni

Düsseldorf

Airline ..... 211

Alz. ..... 207.50

Basf ..... 193.50

Bayer ..... 145.20

Chem. ..... 140.50

Con. & Gummi ..... 127.50

Daimler-Benz ..... 173.50

Cif. ..... 161

Clorox ..... 12.50

Credit. Comm. ..... 269.50

Gels Bergw. ..... 30.50

Gas ..... 210.10

Hoesch ..... 77.50

Karlsh. ..... 325

Kremer ..... 2,415

Landolt ..... 11.20

Luft. ..... 11.20

Mit. ..... 11.20

Oil ..... 11.20

Opel ..... 11.20

Perf. ..... 11.20

Plast. ..... 11.20

Reinforced ..... 11.20

Stahl ..... 11.20

St. Vinc. ..... 11.20

Tele. ..... 11.20

Truck. ..... 11.20

Umwelt ..... 11.20

Wes. ..... 11.20

Wes. Deep. ..... 11.20

West. Dri. ..... 11.20

Wes. Elektro. ..... 1

## **American Stock Exchange Trading**

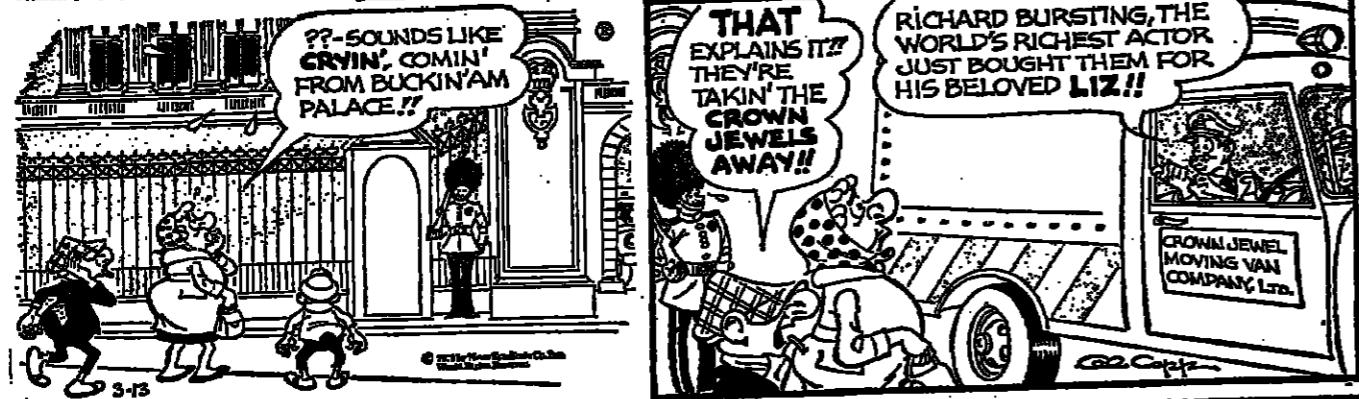
PEANUTS



B.C.



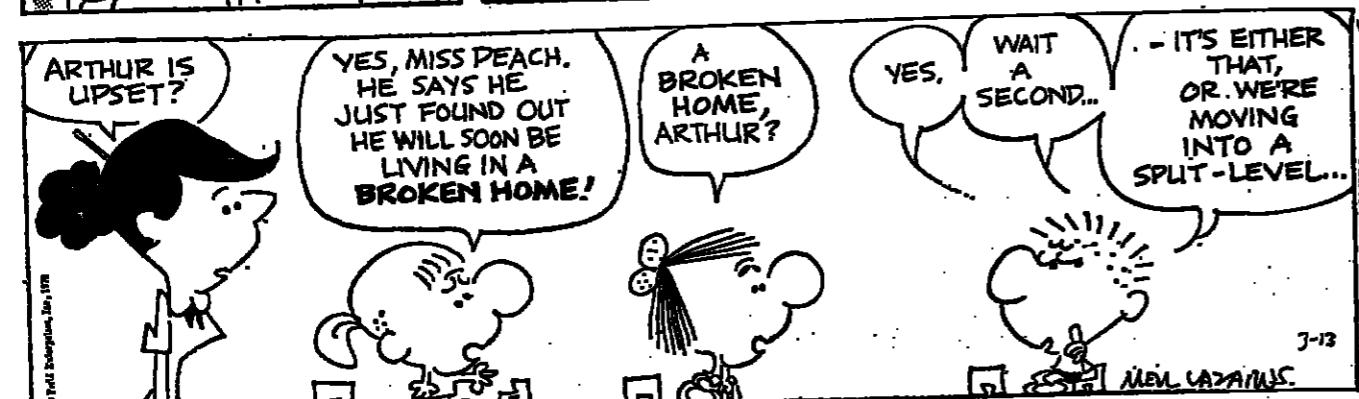
LIL ABNEE



BEETLE BAILY



MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POCO



RIP KIRBY



## BLONDIE



## BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

North doubled the opening bid of one club, and South responded with one spade, rightly preferring to show a major suit rather than a minor. North must then decide how far to raise in spades.

A beginner might raise to four spades, forgetting that South has made a forced response and may have been justified in jumping to two spades if he had held 9 or 10 points, so his maximum can be assumed to be 8 points.

On this reasoning, a cautious player would raise simply to two spades as North, expecting South to make a further move with 7 or 8 points, while an optimist would raise three spades, issuing a strong game invitation.

South would give up at two spades with his actual hand, but continue over three spades, knowing that his ace and queen must be valuable cards. The quality of the defense determines whether the optimist is right or wrong.

The play in four spades begins simply: West takes three club tricks. The obvious lead at the fourth trick is a heart or a diamond. South reaches his hand with the heart ace, and has to make the correct technical play of the spade nine. When this wins he can continue with the queen and remain in his hand to lead the suit a third time. West's trump cards are trapped and ten tricks are made.

West should realize that South must have the heart ace and the spade queen. If not, the declarer has a hopeless task in any

event. Giving a ruff and discard cannot help the declarer, and turns out to be the killing suit.

East will alertly ruff the fourth round of clubs with the spade five, an upcard that spares South to win with the spade queen or nine. West then has a certain trump trick.

NOIR	
♦ AJ104	
♦ KQJ10	
♦ AK	
+ 972	
WEST	EAST (D)
♦ K876	♦ 5
♦ Q98	♦ 76432
♦ Q83	♦ J1095
♦ AKQ5	♦ J64
SOUTH	
♦ Q932	
♦ A5	
♦ 7642	
+ 1083	

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

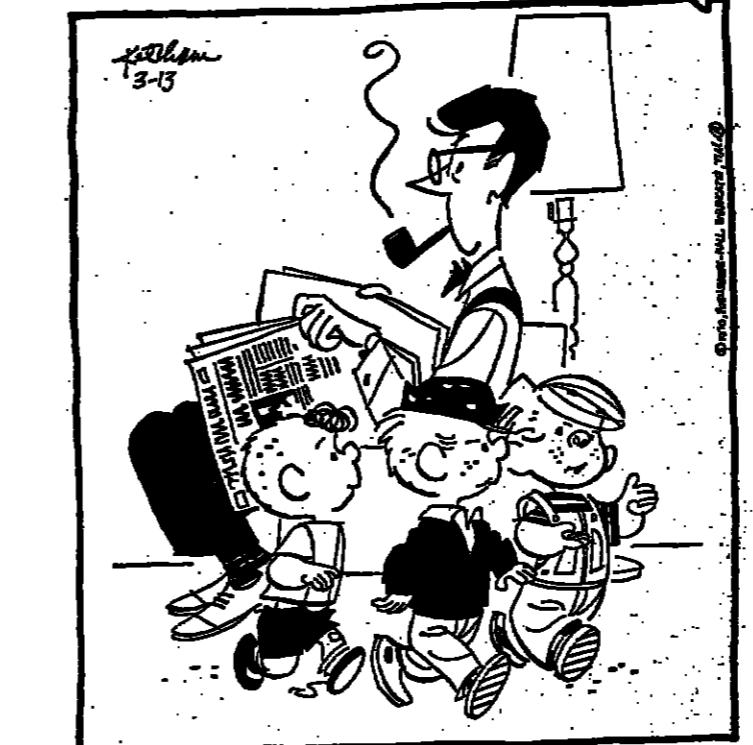
East	South	West	North
Pass	Pass	1 ♠	Dbl.
Pass	1 ♠	Pass	3 ♠
Pass	4 ♠	Pass	Pass

West led the club king.

Solution to Previous Puzzles

STATUS	MESHES
CROATIAN EXCELSIOR	CROATIA DEALERS
TURKIS POLITI TORNI	TURKEY REACH MAT
ADRES REACH MAT	ADRES SORTED ATA
PLUTARCH ROLLER	PLUTARCH ROLLER
UTAH ROLLO	UTAH ROLLO
BIGGEST FERTETERS	BIGGEST FERTETERS
AMIA DETAINIS VIET	AMIA DETAINIS VIET
SERGE SILEO	SERGE SILEO
ELIOPE MEAD DADAP	ELIOPE MEAD DADAP
SEPHATES KAIIVETE	SEPHATES KAIIVETE
TERTURE DIVINE	TERTURE DIVINE
STEINS SLANTS	STEINS SLANTS

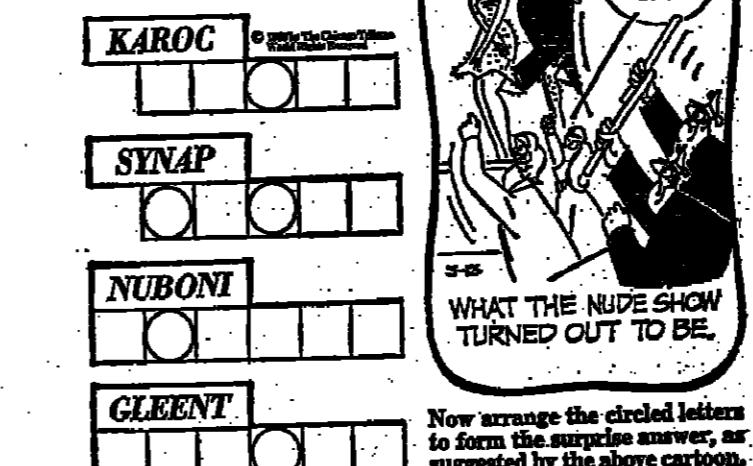
## DENNIS THE MENACE



"I MIGHT BE A DOCTOR OR A LAWYER OR A ENGINEER. OR I MIGHT NOT BE ANYTHING SPECIAL.. JUST LIKE MY DAD."

## JUMBLE — That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: A ( ) - ( )

(Answer tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: BROIL NOVEL PALACE RABBIT

Answer: What the baby who first saw the light of day on a plane says "AIR-HORN"

## BOOKS

ALFRED E. SMITH: HERO OF THE CITIES  
By Matthew and Hannah Josephson. Illustrated. Houghton Mifflin. 505 pp. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Gerald W. Johnson

In the first place, it's honest: The book carries as a second subtitle the words "A political portrait drawing on the paper of Frances Perkins," and in a foreword the Josephsons explain that originally they were asked to complete a biography of Gov. Al Smith begun by Mrs. Frances Perkins Wilson, but unfinished at the time of her death in 1963.

The Josephsons found, only a rough draft of the first three chapters, and a mass of notes referring to the later years; so they ended by writing a new book, which they could neither claim as wholly their own, nor yet attribute wholly to Frances Perkins.

A philosopher might well find this ambivalence symbolic: Alfred Emanuel Smith was himself great and small, highly intelligent and unbelievably stupid, generous and mean, but always honest—which by implication means always brave, for no poltroon was ever completely honest. This contradiction, the Josephsons have observed, and have faithfully recorded, without understanding it.

Thus they accept, without question the popular but dubious theory that in 1928 Smith was defeated because he was a wet and a Catholic, whereas there is much reason to believe that if he had been dry and a Baptist, but imbued with the extreme provincialism of the born-and-bred New Yorker, he would have been elected by a still strongly sectional and predominantly rural country.

Without doubt religious prejudice, and dry fanaticism did increase Hoover's plurality of 6 million. But if they doubled it, still, without them, Hoover probably would have beaten Smith. Otherwise, they were on a level. Hoover, too, was a poor orphan who had won fame and fortune by his own efforts. His advantage was that his type was familiar everywhere.

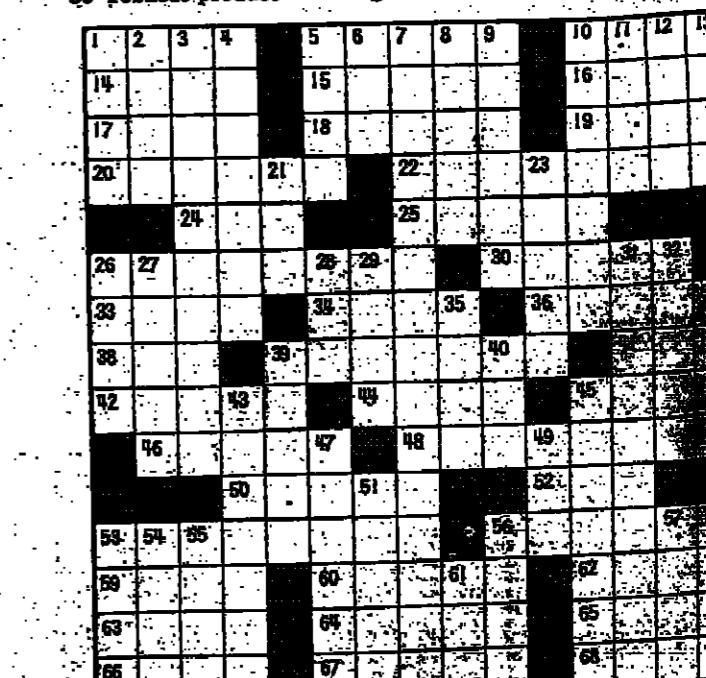
Sectionalism certainly was stronger in 1928 than it is today, yet in 1936, Hoover's GOPpera was instantly recognized as typical of American small towns from Portland to Portland and from San Diego to St. Augustine. It was Manhattan that was so strange as Bialystok, and the New Yorker who never suspected that he simply didn't know enough to appeal to the country at large, whatever his other qualifications.

Incredible provincialism was Smith's really fatal handicap. Smith broke open the way for John F. Kennedy, say the Josephsons flatly. But maybe if Smith had understood the South as well as Kennedy did when he drove head-on into the religious issue before an audience of Protestant clergymen in Texas, the way might have opened in 1928.

But that is as purely speculative as is the Josephsons' obvious satisfaction in the

## CROSSWORD — By Will Weng

ACROSS	52 U.S. agent: Abbr.	12 Famous explorer
1	Famous physicist	13 Salt specialist
5	Joins together	21 Fictitious name
18	Singer Nancy	23 Entertain
19	Nurse deity: Var.	26 — boy!
20	Arm bones	27 — evil
21	Exhaust	28 Debussy subject
22	Religious group	29 Exchange
23	Place in Berlin	30 Black, indecisive
24	Oriental ruler	31 Afar, sweet
25	Of a period	32 Of a period
26	French writer	33 French
27	Haven room	34 Monk's title
28	Male replete	35 Common
29	Common contraction	36 Radioc isotope
30	Rebounding spots	37 Undulated
31	Bay window	38 Serve, with "out"
32	Ran away: Colloq.	39 Famous Marquis
33	Shelter	40 Sheltered
34	Fried meat roll	41 Noble position
35	Noble position	42 Urundi
36	Black, indecisive	43 Mexican waterway
37	Indicates	44 Milled stuff
38	Ceding and others	45 Sweetshop
39	Sponsorship	46 Dickens character
40	Big name in catalogues	47 Mind explosive
41	Area: Abbr.	48 Musical instruction
42	Tiny bow	49 Undulated
43	Govt. agency	50 Tobacco product
44	Arnold's collaborator	51 Absconded
45	Steinbeck character	52 One —
46	Pieced out	53 Girl in Chevalier song
47	Willow tree	54 Absconded
48	In working order	55 Serve, with "out"
49	Taste	56 Musical instruction
50	Taste	57 Undulated



olia

Dwight

Stevens

Rep

Johnson

Gerald

W. Johnson

Matthew

Hannah

Josephson

Illustrated

Houghton

Mifflin

\$7.95

pp.

1963

1963

1963

1963

1963

1963

1963

1963

1963

1963

1963

1963

1963

1963

1963

1963

1963

1963

1963

1963

1963

1963

1963

1963

1963

1963

1963

1963

1963

1963

1963

1963

1963

1963

1963

1963

1963

1963

1963

1963

1963

1963

1963

1963

1963

1963

1963

19

**UCLA Too Big for Long Beach State**

By Dwight Chapin

**SEATTLE.** March 12.—The dream will turn to reality for a superior college basketball team here to night.

Will it be the champion, regularly defeated in tournament play over the last three seasons?

Or will it be the challenger, an upstart, respectful but not awed by the assignment at hand?

UCLA or Cal State at Long Beach?

In a classic match, a David-and-Goliath battle, Pacific eight prestige, the honor of the old league, is on the line against the reigning Pacific Coast Athletic Association. More important, it's the test of the best of college basketball against a squad that is destined to become the best after only two seasons in the big time. The records are almost the same.

UCLA is 24-2, Long Beach 24-3 after its victory in the first round of the regionals against Weber State last weekend. The Bruins, undoubtedly, have met the tougher opposition, and can't afford to be beaten by the 49ers.

All signs point to a sliding struggle when the teams meet to night at the University of Washington's Edmundson Pavilion in one-half of the Western Regional semi-finals. Santa Clara, king of

**Hawks Increase Lead by Edging Rockets, 122-121**

**NEW YORK.** March 13 (AP).—Tom Hudson said he knew he had the touch from the start, but the Atlanta Hawks didn't know they had the ball game until the closing seconds.

Hudson scored 48 points in leading Atlanta to a 122-121 National Basketball Association victory over the San Diego Rockets last night. Bill Bridges sank two free throws with 37 remaining to pull it out after the Hawks erased a 13-point deficit in the fourth period.

The triumph raised the Hawks' Western Division lead to 1 1/2 games over the idle Los Angeles Lakers.

Ethel Hayes, who topped San Diego with 37 points, had an opportunity to tie the game, but sank only one of two free throws with 36 seconds left. That ended the scoring for the night.

Hudson connected on 22 of 33 field-goal attempts as he tied the Atlanta Coliseum scoring record.

Celtics 14, Royals 13

Bailey Howell and Larry Siegfried scored 23 points each as Boston eliminated from the playoffs Tuesday night, ran up leads of 10 points four times in the second half and routed Cincinnati 144-127.

Warriors 115, Bullets 112

Jeff Mullins and Fritz Williams scored 9 of San Francisco's 10 points in the second overtime period as the Warriors outlasted Baltimore, 115-112.

**College Basketball**

Wednesday's Results

NCAA COLLEGE DIVISION TOURNAMENT (Quarter-Finals)

Buffalo St. 73, Stevens 74.  
Duke St. 52, South Dakota St. 59.  
UC-Riverside 82, St. Joseph's (Ind.) 71.

NAIA TOURNAMENT (Second Round)

S.P. Austin 74, August (Ga.) 71.

Kentucky St. 73, East Claire 65.

Akron St. 50, Northeast L.A. 50.

Eastern St. 52, St. Mary's 75.

Eastern New Mex. 64, Ark. Tech 81.

Gulfport 52, Eastern Mich. 55.

Central St. (Ohio) 63, Willey 77.

Central Wash. 66, Wartburg 57.

Cronin Says, 'We're Still in Seattle, But Reports Are It Won't Be for Long'

**ST. PETERSBURG,** Fla., March 12 (UPI).—"We love Milwaukee, but we're still in Seattle," American League president Joe Cronin said yesterday after meeting with commissioners Bowie Kuhn and other baseball officials.

Cronin, acknowledging that another meeting on the Seattle matter would be held shortly, declined to specify as to what might happen.

Kuhn, describing himself as "a keenly interested observer," who had been invited to sit in on the American League matter, dodged all questions about Denny McLain, Detroit pitcher indefinitely suspended for gambling activities.

Earlier, UPI reported from Tampa that the Milwaukee Brewers are about to become the American League's newest entry.

Cronin already is in possession of the nine votes necessary to switch the Seattle franchise to Milwaukee and official announcement of the transfer will come in a few days, it was learned.

**ABA Standings**

EASTERN DIVISION

Indiana 30 17 .744  
Carolina 30 22 .698 16  
Kentucky 33 22 .668 15  
New York 30 18 1.000 1/2  
Philadelphia 28 24 .585 15 1/2  
Miami 28 20 .545 24  
Western DIVISION

Dallas 30 20 .574  
Dallas 37 23 .561 1  
New Orleans 37 22 .560 1 1/2  
New Orleans 37 22 .560 1 1/2  
Los Angeles 38 28 .478 31 1/2

**Richie Allen Gives In to Ultimatum, Signs With Cards**

**ST. PETERSBURG,** Fla., March 12 (AP).—Richie Allen missed another deadline yesterday. The St. Louis Cardinals' newly acquired slugger failed to arrive at a 10 a.m. deadline set up by the team brass. However, Allen, in Philadelphia, agreed to terms late yesterday for a reported \$65,000 and said he would report to training today.

"We ain't gonna give in," said St. Louis owner Gussie Busch earlier in the day of Allen's request for a \$125,000 contract. Allen, who hit 32 homers and batted .283 for the Philadelphia Phils last year, reportedly earned \$70,000-\$80,000 last year.

"He's going to play at our figure or he's not going to play for the Cardinals," Busch said. Allen gave in.

Busch also gave holdout pitcher Steve Carlton a verbal leaching today.

"I don't care if he ever pitches another damn ball for us again," the angry Busch said.

His outburst came at a news conference following a meeting between him, Carlton and general manager Bing Devine.

The West Coast Athletic Conference, and independent Utah State will play in the first semi-final. Coaches John Wooden of UCLA and Jerry Tarkanian of Long Beach have been warily keeping in fear of each other's team all week. Wooden has called the 49ers "quieter than we are." Tarkanian has said the Bruins are "stronger than us, and they jump higher."

It's a traditional coach's play, of course, but it bears some validity.

Long Beach moves especially well on both offense and defense. UCLA has outperformed and outdistanced nearly every opponent.

The key to the game may well be how proficiently the Bruins can shoot against a Long Beach zone.

UCLA, all season, has been an extremely accurate team. All five starters are shooting at 50 percent or better from the field and less than a week ago Bruin guards Henry Bibby and John Valley shot Southern California out of a 1-2-2

zone very similar to the one the 49ers employ.

If Bibby and Valley are as hot tonight, Long Beach could be in big trouble.

Long Beach is going to have to do something about slowing a high-octane UCLA offense that has produced 26 points a game. The 49ers have averaged 84 a contest.

But the zone could do that if it can neutralize the inside threat of Sidney Wicks, Curtis Howe and Steve Patterson.

shoot well themselves. As a team, they have averaged 45.9 percent from the field this season. But they liked that mark to 52.9 percent in the easy victory over Weber State.

The 49ers' best percentage shooters are center George Trapp (.577) forward Billy Kankans (.512). But Long Beach got strong shooting against Weber from guard Shawn Johnson, a 46.6 percent shooter who went seven-for-11 in that game.

The 49ers, who don't figure to be able to play even with UCLA on the backboards, all season have opened wide leads, only to lose them. They probably won't be able to afford this luxury against the Bruins.

Nagara and Villanova collide in the first game. The winners play for the championship Saturday.

The main individual attractions are college basketball's most heralded big man, 6-foot-11 Bob Lanier of St. Bonaventure, and small man, 5-10 Calvin Murphy of Niagara. In the Bonnies' last regional appearance, when Lanier and backcourt standout Billy Kalbaugh were sophomores, they were badly beaten in the first round by North Carolina and in the consolation game by Columbia.

Nagara, an upset winner over Penn last week, hopes the outside moves of Murphy will be enough to overcome Villanova's talented inside threat, 6-8 Howard Porter. Murphy scored 35 points, less than 5 above his season average, and 6-6 Bob Churchwell, Niagara's tallest starter, pulled down 14 rebounds in the victory over Penn.

Villanova has won its last eight games with a running attack that features Porter's rebounding and the back-handing talents of 6-5 guard Chris Ford.

The Wildcats stopped an 11-game Niagara winning streak with a 102-92 victory two months ago in the Palestra.

Still will not have as much support as would be expected from the host school. South Carolinians are still-bitter about the ACC loss and a number of anti-State and anti-ACC signs are waving about campus.

Supplying most of the firepower for Iowa is 6-7 senior John Johnson, runner-up to Purdue's Rick Mount in Big Ten scoring with a 31.8 average.

Supplying most of the firepower for Iowa is 6-7 senior John Johnson, runner-up to Purdue's Rick Mount in Big Ten scoring with a 31.8 average.

**Midwest Pairings**

**LAWRENCE,** Kan., March 12 (UPI).—New Mexico State carries the favorite's role into the NCAA Midwest Regional tonight against Big Eight champion Kansas State. Drake, champion of the Missouri Valley Conference, takes on Houston in the opener. Tonight's winners meet Saturday for a berth against the West titleist in the NCAA semi-finals March 19.

Kansas State, the only unranked club in the Midwest field, is 19-7 while New Mexico State is 24-2, Houston 25-3 and Drake 21-6.

New Mexico State, which has run headlong into UCLA the last two years in the Western Regional and lost both times, got a break in coming to the Midwest this year. The Aggies have lost only to Baylor and Creighton.

Rookie goalie Tony Esposito turned in his 12th shutout of the season for the Black Hawks—one short of the record held by Harry Lumley—while Boston's Ed Johnson recorded his second consecutive shutout. Esposito kicked out 24 shots. Johnson 32.

Cadicians 5, Rangers 3

Meanwhile, the slumping Rangers extended their streak to seven games without a victory as Montreal broke a four-game losing streak.

New York, held to two goals over 12 periods, broke out with two inside of 2 1/2 minutes in the third period, but the rally fell short with Bobby Rousseau's goal wrapping up the 5-3 victory.

The Canadians lost defenceman Serge Savard, who was taken to

Seals 2, Penguins 2

Oakland gained a 2-2 deadlock with Pittsburgh and took over sole possession of fourth place in the West division, a point ahead of Minnesota. The second-place Penguins, who have lost only once in their last seven starts, are 4 points ahead of third-place Philadelphia in the West. Keith McCreary's third-period goal enabled Pittsburgh to salvage the tie.

Cadicians 5, Rangers 3

When the prospective sale was reported last month, the purchasing group was said to be headed by Steven J. Ross, the president of Kinney National Services. Ross was said to be planning to name Sherman as the executive officer and possibly the head coach.

Wednesday's Results

Pittsburgh 2, Bruins 1. McCreary.

Montreal 5, (Vancouver) 4. Courteau, Michel; Rousseau, New York 3; Horner, Balon, Marin.

Detroit 3, (Montreal) 2. Canealy, Toronto.

Calgary 6, Boston 0.

St. Louis 6, (Baltimore) 2. Gary, Sabourin 1; McCreary 2; Anderson, Minnesota 1; Larose.

Wednesday's Results

St. Louis 22, (Vancouver) 19. Reay.

Pittsburgh 2, (Montreal) 1. McCreary.

Montreal 5, (Vancouver) 4. Courteau, Michel; Rousseau, New York 3; Horner, Balon, Marin.

Detroit 3, (Montreal) 2. Canealy, Toronto.

Calgary 6, Boston 0.

St. Louis 6, (Baltimore) 2. Gary, Sabourin 1; McCreary 2; Anderson, Minnesota 1; Larose.

Wednesday's Results

Pittsburgh 2, (Montreal) 1. McCreary.

Montreal 5, (Vancouver) 4. Courteau, Michel; Rousseau, New York 3; Horner, Balon, Marin.

Detroit 3, (Montreal) 2. Canealy, Toronto.

Calgary 6, Boston 0.

St. Louis 6, (Baltimore) 2. Gary, Sabourin 1; McCreary 2; Anderson, Minnesota 1; Larose.

Wednesday's Results

Pittsburgh 2, (Montreal) 1. McCreary.

Montreal 5, (Vancouver) 4. Courteau, Michel; Rousseau, New York 3; Horner, Balon, Marin.

Detroit 3, (Montreal) 2. Canealy, Toronto.

Calgary 6, Boston 0.

St. Louis 6, (Baltimore) 2. Gary, Sabourin 1; McCreary 2; Anderson, Minnesota 1; Larose.

Wednesday's Results

Pittsburgh 2, (Montreal) 1. McCreary.

Montreal 5, (Vancouver) 4. Courteau, Michel; Rousseau, New York 3; Horner, Balon, Marin.

Detroit 3, (Montreal) 2. Canealy, Toronto.

Calgary 6, Boston 0.

St. Louis 6, (Baltimore) 2. Gary, Sabourin 1; McCreary 2; Anderson, Minnesota 1; Larose.

Wednesday's Results

Pittsburgh 2, (Montreal) 1. McCreary.

Montreal 5, (Vancouver) 4. Courteau, Michel; Rousseau, New York 3; Horner, Balon, Marin.

Detroit 3, (Montreal) 2. Canealy, Toronto.

Calgary 6, Boston 0.

St. Louis 6, (Baltimore) 2. Gary, Sabourin 1; McCreary 2; Anderson, Minnesota 1; Larose.

Wednesday's Results

Pittsburgh 2, (Montreal) 1. McCreary.

Montreal 5, (Vancouver) 4. Courteau, Michel; Rousseau, New York 3; Horner, Balon, Marin.

Detroit 3, (Montreal) 2. Canealy, Toronto.

Calgary 6, Boston 0.

St. Louis 6, (Baltimore) 2. Gary, Sabourin 1; McCreary 2; Anderson, Minnesota 1; Larose.

Wednesday's Results

**Observer****Anniversary Dirge**

By Russell Baker

**WASHINGTON.**—Mother and Dad sat in the porch swing, glasses of ginger ale in hand, while the children serenaded them on their 20th anniversary with "Silver Threads Among the Gold" and "When You and I Were Young Mag-gie."

"Tell us, Mother and Dad," piped little Ivan between choruses, "what is marriage?" "You are 19 now, little Ivan," said Dad, "and that's old enough to know what marriage Baker is, so I shall tell you. Marriage begins with \$600 worth of furniture you can't afford, a used car, the hope of a promotion and the understanding, never expressed, that even the best people get divorced nowadays."

"Marriage," said Mother, "is 10,000 washdays, 10 down worn-out can openers, 28,000 fried eggs and a phone call at sunset notifying you that you will eat alone that night."

"And that's not all, kids," said Dad. "Marriage is wedding anniversaries year in and year out."

"Marriage," said Mother, "is a birthday with no flowers and a subscription to Popular Mechanics for Christmas."

"Gosh," said sweet Dora, "I don't know whether I'd like that or not. How long does marriage last?"

"Well," said Dad, "one way of measuring it is that it's six stays in the hospital long. In some cases it has lasted as long as 9,000 martinis and 725 hangovers."

"Marriage," said Mother, "often seems, however, to drag on forever, particularly during those vacations in Spain that never work out."

"I should say," Dad suggested, "that the best way to understand how long marriage is would be to try imagining that you've seen all the television you ever hoped to see, and then have to sit it all again on reruns while sitting at home during summers that had originally meant to spend cruising the Aegean Sea."

"Wow!" Ivan said. "If it's like that, what do people get out of marriage?"

"That's a silly insensitive

question, isn't it, Mother?" Dad said. "Why, you get blurred vision, sagging abdomen, failed liver, fixed bridges and frozen vegetables prepared seven nights a week by the woman you love in a house you call all your own after 25 years of labor, provided it isn't condemned by the highway engineers to build an ever more efficient transportation system for dispersing the population in the event of nuclear attack."

"And what's more," said Mother, "you get lovely little babies who grow up and take care of our nation's wonderful colleges with all the money that mother and dad would otherwise just throw away on vacations in Spain and summers in Italy."

\* \* \*

"I read somewhere that after people get married they live happily ever after," said Dora. "What is living happily ever after?"

"Well," said Mother, "living happily ever after is discovering a new wifesday miracle, finding a plumber who will come when the pipes burst and hearing Dad say there's no football game on television this weekend."

"Living happily ever after," said Dad, "is taking the car to the garage and being told it only needs \$69 worth of work."

"But the fun!" cried Ivan. "What becomes of the fun when you get married?"

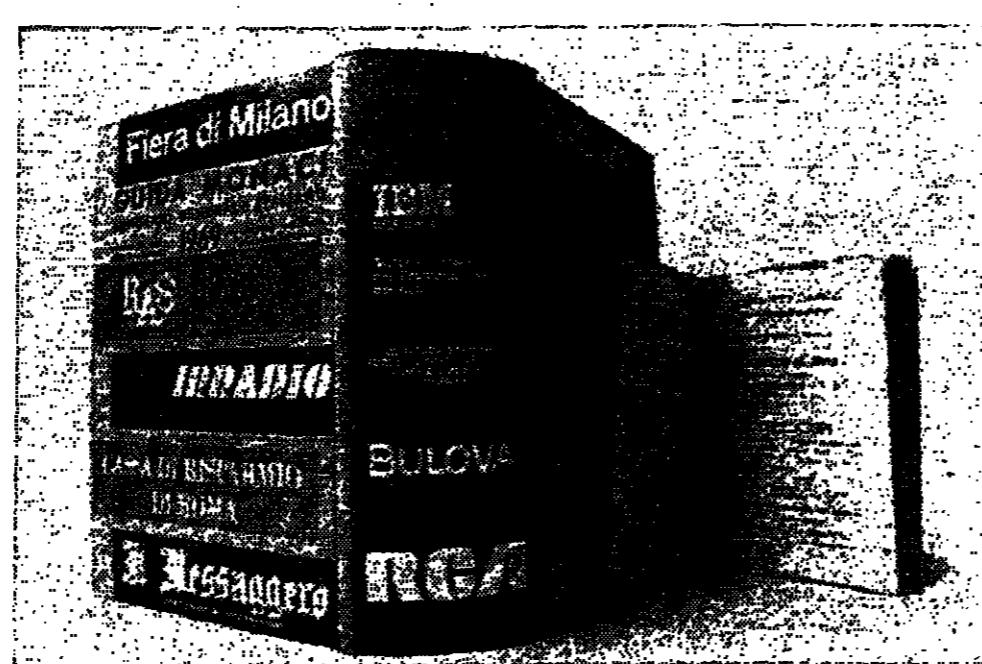
"There's plenty of fun," said Dad. "Saturday nights there's sitting home playing solitaire while wondering if the police will call to say one of your children has wrecked the car."

"And," said Mother, "there's going out New Year's Eve and being asked by handsome widowers to dance and wondering whether you dare say yes because your legs are killing you."

"And there's sitting in the old porch swing sipping ginger ale and listening to your hair turn gray on your anniversary," said Dad.

"Gosh!" said Ivan and Dora, and went out to celebrate still being alive.

When they were gone Dad threw away the ginger ale and made two double martinis and Mother said, "If we can just keep the kids from getting married for two more years we ought to be able to afford a summer in Italy by 1972."



The Guida Monaci is a hundred years and 96 editions old. The modern version, far left, has 70,000 names. The first edition, shown beside it, had only 12,000.

Clyde Steiner

**PEOPLE: 'Journey of RFK'****Shown by Shriver**

PECKING ORDER—President Nixon, who looks like he's just learned that E-9 neglect is just a vitamin deficiency, in actuality is responding to a kiss from Kristin Ann Vivian at a dinner given in Washington, D.C., by Veterans members of Congress.

"The journey of Robert F. Kennedy," David Wolper's television film scripted by Arthur Schlesinger Jr. and John Huston was given a public showing Wednesday by U.S. Ambassador to France Sargent Shriver and his wife Emile at the American Cultural Center in Paris. The film was shown for the first time on American TV three weeks ago and will be entered in the Cannes Film Festival. Mrs. Shriver, who hadn't seen the film before, said she thought it was "good but not great. I think some parts of it were well done," she said. "The early pictures of my brother Joe, for instance, I hadn't seen myself. But I think the people who made the film got over-emotional. They always show, at the beginning and the end of the film, the death of both boys. As a result, everybody leaves thoroughly depressed—and that is a major mistake. Because as far as my brothers were concerned, it wasn't at all like that. Their lives were never depressing."

Although the two sexes tended to love each other equally, women liked their boyfriends more than their boyfriends liked them.

• Living and liking兼容的 person one is keeping company with occurred more frequently among men than among women.

• Being in love is closely related for both sexes to one another of the likelihood of marriage, and women estimate this likelihood higher than men.

• Lovers spent more time staring into each other's eyes than two people not in love.

Elementary, my dear. Rubini. But we came to the same conclusion recently without a laboratory, when we did a gray-eyed study on ourselves.

In another attempt to invade with clinical methods the domain of the heart, Prof. Nick Rubin, a Harvard social psychologist, has made a study of romance which won him a \$1,000 prize for research on social behavior from the American Assoc. for the Advancement of Science. Rubin used 182 student couples at the University of Michigan to measure loving and liking through questionnaires and observation under controlled conditions. Love was defined as "affiliative need, mutual absorption and the desire to promote another's welfare." Liking was defined as a favorable evaluation and respect for another person, Rubin's findings:

ure loving and liking through

questionnaire and observation under controlled conditions.

Love was defined as "affiliative need, mutual absorption and the desire to promote another's welfare."

Liking was defined as a favorable evaluation and respect for another person,

use loving and liking through

questionnaire and observation under controlled conditions.

Love was defined as "affiliative need, mutual absorption and the desire to promote another's welfare."

Liking was defined as a favorable evaluation and respect for another person,

ure loving and liking through

questionnaire and observation under controlled conditions.

Love was defined as "affiliative need, mutual absorption and the desire to promote another's welfare."

Liking was defined as a favorable evaluation and respect for another person,

ure loving and liking through

questionnaire and observation under controlled conditions.

Love was defined as "affiliative need, mutual absorption and the desire to promote another's welfare."

Liking was defined as a favorable evaluation and respect for another person,

ure loving and liking through

questionnaire and observation under controlled conditions.

Love was defined as "affiliative need, mutual absorption and the desire to promote another's welfare."

Liking was defined as a favorable evaluation and respect for another person,

ure loving and liking through

questionnaire and observation under controlled conditions.

Love was defined as "affiliative need, mutual absorption and the desire to promote another's welfare."

Liking was defined as a favorable evaluation and respect for another person,

ure loving and liking through

questionnaire and observation under controlled conditions.

Love was defined as "affiliative need, mutual absorption and the desire to promote another's welfare."

Liking was defined as a favorable evaluation and respect for another person,

ure loving and liking through

questionnaire and observation under controlled conditions.

Love was defined as "affiliative need, mutual absorption and the desire to promote another's welfare."

Liking was defined as a favorable evaluation and respect for another person,

ure loving and liking through

questionnaire and observation under controlled conditions.

Love was defined as "affiliative need, mutual absorption and the desire to promote another's welfare."

Liking was defined as a favorable evaluation and respect for another person,

ure loving and liking through

questionnaire and observation under controlled conditions.

Love was defined as "affiliative need, mutual absorption and the desire to promote another's welfare."

Liking was defined as a favorable evaluation and respect for another person,

ure loving and liking through

questionnaire and observation under controlled conditions.

Love was defined as "affiliative need, mutual absorption and the desire to promote another's welfare."

Liking was defined as a favorable evaluation and respect for another person,

ure loving and liking through

questionnaire and observation under controlled conditions.

Love was defined as "affiliative need, mutual absorption and the desire to promote another's welfare."

Liking was defined as a favorable evaluation and respect for another person,

ure loving and liking through

questionnaire and observation under controlled conditions.

Love was defined as "affiliative need, mutual absorption and the desire to promote another's welfare."

Liking was defined as a favorable evaluation and respect for another person,

ure loving and liking through

questionnaire and observation under controlled conditions.

Love was defined as "affiliative need, mutual absorption and the desire to promote another's welfare."

Liking was defined as a favorable evaluation and respect for another person,

ure loving and liking through

questionnaire and observation under controlled conditions.

Love was defined as "affiliative need, mutual absorption and the desire to promote another's welfare."

Liking was defined as a favorable evaluation and respect for another person,

ure loving and liking through

questionnaire and observation under controlled conditions.

Love was defined as "affiliative need, mutual absorption and the desire to promote another's welfare."

Liking was defined as a favorable evaluation and respect for another person,

ure loving and liking through

questionnaire and observation under controlled conditions.

Love was defined as "affiliative need, mutual absorption and the desire to promote another's welfare."

Liking was defined as a favorable evaluation and respect for another person,

ure loving and liking through

questionnaire and observation under controlled conditions.

Love was defined as "affiliative need, mutual absorption and the desire to promote another's welfare."

Liking was defined as a favorable evaluation and respect for another person,

ure loving and liking through

questionnaire and observation under controlled conditions.

Love was defined as "affiliative need, mutual absorption and the desire to promote another's welfare."

Liking was defined as a favorable evaluation and respect for another person,

ure loving and liking through

questionnaire and observation under controlled conditions.

Love was defined as "affiliative need, mutual absorption and the desire to promote another's welfare."

Liking was defined as a favorable evaluation and respect for another person,

ure loving and liking through

questionnaire and observation under controlled conditions.

Love was defined as "affiliative need, mutual absorption and the desire to promote another's welfare."

Liking was defined as a favorable evaluation and respect for another person,

ure loving and liking through

questionnaire and observation under controlled conditions.

Love was defined as "affiliative need, mutual absorption and the desire to promote another's welfare."

Liking was defined as a favorable evaluation and respect for another person,

ure loving and liking through

questionnaire and observation under controlled conditions.

Love was defined as "affiliative need, mutual absorption and the desire to promote another's welfare."

Liking was defined as a favorable evaluation and respect for another person,

ure loving and liking through

questionnaire and observation under controlled conditions.

Love was defined as "affiliative need, mutual absorption and the desire to promote another's welfare."

Liking was defined as a favorable evaluation and respect for another person,

ure loving and liking through

questionnaire and observation under controlled conditions.

Love was defined as "affiliative need, mutual absorption and the desire to promote another's welfare."

Liking was defined as a favorable evaluation and respect for another person,

ure loving and liking through

questionnaire and observation under controlled conditions.

Love was defined as "affiliative need, mutual absorption and the desire to promote another's welfare."

Liking was defined as a favorable evaluation and respect for another person,

ure loving and liking through